United States
Department of
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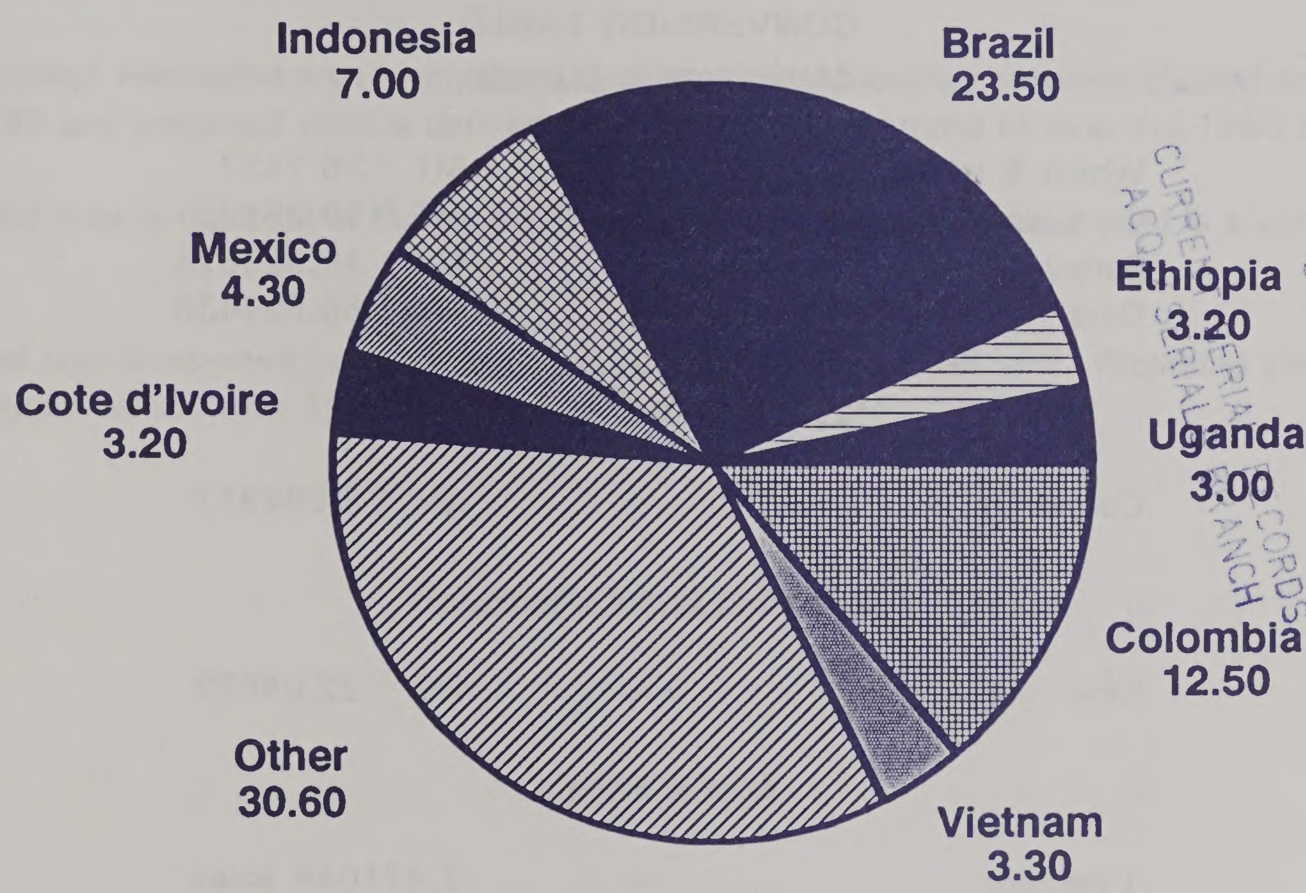
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 6-94
June 1994

World Agricultural Production

World Coffee Production

1994/95 Forecast



(Million 60-Kilogram Bags)

Production Articles This Month...

- World Coffee
- World Rice
- World Tobacco
- World Citrus
- Brazil Citrus Trip Report
- Tomatoes for Processing
- Mexico Grain Trip Report
- Russia and Ukraine Grain Trip Report

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-291), June 9, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on JULY 13, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

NOTE

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecasts are used for U.S. winter wheat. For other crops, March 31 NASS Prospective Plantings report is used for planted area, and methods used to project harvested area and yield are noted below.

Wheat: Harvested area for spring wheat (including durum) is projected using harvested-to-planted ratios by State for 1984-93 (excluding high and low years). Projected yield is based on 1980-93 State trends, weighted by area. Winter wheat harvested area and yields are reported in May 10 Crop Production.

Corn: Harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1991-93. Projected yield is derived from simple linear trend fit over the 1960-93 period.

Sorghum and barley: Harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1991-93 and projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit over the 1960-93 period.

Oats: Harvested area is reported in March 31 Prospective Plantings; projected yield is a simple average for 1984-93.

Rice: Harvested area is reported using harvested-to-planted ratios for 1991-93. Projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit for 1964-93.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

June 1994

WHEAT

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	552.0	-0.1	-0	-2	A decrease in foreign output more than offsett an increase in the United States.
United States	64.6	+0.5	+1	-1	Production is estimated higher this month due to an upward adjustment in winter wheat yields.
Total Foreign	487.4	-0.5	-0	-2	Production is estimated down from 1993/94 due to a reduction in Ukraine.
Ukraine	17.0	-0.5	-3	-22	Production is estimated lower due to a decline in yield potential.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1994/95 Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	847.6	+2.0	+0	+7	The 1994/95 crops are forecast higher due to increases outside the United States.
United States	249.1	NC	NC	+33	No change this month.
Total Foreign	598.5	+2.0	+0	-0	Production is slightly higher due to an increase in Brazil that is partially offset by a decrease in Ukraine.
Brazil	31.8	+3.0	+10	-5	Production is forecast higher for corn due to an upward area revision for the 1993/94 corn crop.
Ukraine	19.2	-1.0	-5	-2	Production is estimated lower due to a decline in corn and barley area.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

RICE (MILLED BASIS) FORECAST FOR 1994/95: World production is forecast at 349.7 million tons, up 3.8 million or 1 percent from 1993/94. Foreign production for 1994/95 is forecast at 344.0 million tons, down 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1993/94. Rice production in the United States is forecast at 5.7 million tons, up 0.7 million or 15 percent from 1993/94.

OILSEEDS

OILSEEDS FORECAST FOR 1994/95: World production is forecast at a record 239.0 million tons, up 4.5 million or 2 percent from 1993/94. Foreign production for 1994/95 is forecast at 171.8 million tons, up 4.1 million or 4 percent from 1993/94. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 67.2 million tons, up 9.4 million or 16 percent from 1993/94.

COTTON

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1994/95: World production is forecast at 84.0 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 8.0 million or 10 percent from 1993/94. Total foreign production is forecast at 66.3 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 6.4 million bales or 11 percent form the 1993/94. U.S. production is forecast at 17.7 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 1.6 million or 10 percent from 1993/94.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

WHEAT

WHEAT: World wheat production for 1993/94 is estimated at 561.5 million tons, up 1.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month's estimate. A revision in China's wheat production increased the total foreign output for 1993/94.

COARSE GRAINS

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1993/94 is estimated at 788.7 million tons, up 3.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month's estimate. Production is estimated higher mainly due to an increase in Chinese and Brazilian corn production. However, corn production in South Africa and Zimbabwe are lowered in view of revised Government estimates.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	346.0	-2.0	-1	-2	The 1993/94 crop increased this month due to changes outside the United States.
United States	5.0	NC	NC	-13	No change this month.
Total Foreign	341.0	-2.0	-1	-2	Production is estimated higher this month due to a decrease in China, but increases in Brazil and Vietnam.
China	124.4	-3.0	-2	-5	Production is estimated lower due to a revision in China's State Statistical Bureau's report detailing a total rice estimate.
Brazil	7.4	+0.4	+6	+9	Production is estimated higher due to increased yield. Favorable precipitation in the North/Northeast boosted the national yield to a record level.
Vietnam	14.6	+0.2	+1	+3	Production is raised due to excellent harvest conditions for the winter crop in the south and continued favorable prospects for the summer crop.

OILSEEDS

Country	--------- 1993/94 --------- Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	225.5	+2.8	+1	-0	Production is forecast higher this month due to increases in foreign output.
United States	57.8	NC	NC	-15	No changes this month.
Total Foreign	167.7	+2.8	+2	+6	Production is estimated higher due to increases in Chinese soybeans and peanuts, Brazilian soybeans, and Argentine sunflowerseeds.

SOYBEANS

Country	--------- 1993/94 --------- Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	115.6	+2.3	+2	-1	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in foreign area and yields.
United States	49.2	NC	NC	-17	No change this month.
Total Foreign	66.3	+2.3	+4	+17	Production is estimated higher due to larger crops in China and Brazil.
China	15.3	+2.3	+18	+49	Production is estimated higher based on official government statistics. Area and yield are estimated higher due to crop rotations and favorable growing conditions.
Brazil	24.5	+0.1	+0	+10	Production is estimated higher based on state harvest reports. The soybean crop is completely harvested. Although the major producing state of Rio Grande do Sul reported yields below expectations, Parana and Mato Grosso reported yields better than last year.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World Total	29.2	+0.0	+0	-8	The 1993/94 crop is estimated up slightly this month due to increases in production outside the United States.
United States	5.8	NC	NC	+2	Production is unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	23.4	+0.0	+0	-10	Production is estimated higher this month in Turkey and Australia, offsetting a decline in China.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	23.9	+0.4	+2	+3	Production is estimated higher due to increases outside the United States.
United States	1.5	NC	NC	-21	No change this month.
Total Foreign	22.3	+0.4	+2	+5	Production is estimated higher based on increased yield in China.
China	8.4	+0.4	+5	+41	Production is estimated higher based on official government statistics. The area estimate is increased slightly while yield is estimated at a record 2.49 tons per hectare.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	21.2	+0.2	+1	-1	Production is estimated higher due to increases outside the United States.
United States	1.2	NC	NC	-0	No change this month.
Total Foreign	20.0	+0.2	+1	-1	Production is estimated slightly higher based on Argentine yield reports. Official estimates lowered Spain's sunflowerseed crop slightly due to reduced yield.
Argentina	3.6	+0.2	+6	+16	Production is estimated higher based of official statistics.

RAPESEED

Country	Current Estimate MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change (%) (1993/94)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	26.8	-0.0	-0	+7	Production is estimated lower due to reductions outside the United States.
United States	0.1	NC	NC	+39	No change this month.
Total Foreign	26.7	-0.0	-0	+6	This month's production estimate is slightly lower due to reduced output in China and Spain.

COPRA

Country	Current Estimate MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change (%) (1993/94)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.7	+0.0	+0	-2	Production is slightly higher due to revised forecasts for coconut collections in the Philippines and Mexico.

PALM KERNEL

Country	Current Estimate MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change (%) (1993/94)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	4.3	-0.1	-1	+8	The production forecast is adjusted downward due to a lower palm oil forecast in Malaysia. A record world palm kernel output is still forecast for 1993/94.

PALM OIL

Country	Current Estimate MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change MMT (1993/94)	Monthly Change (%) (1993/94)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
World	13.7	-0.2	-1	+5	Forecast palm oil production is down this month based on a lower Malaysian output.
Malaysia	7.4	-0.2	-3	+4	Monthly production is exhibiting year-to-year weakness which is expected to continue through the remainder of this season (June-September).

COTTON

Country	Current Estimate MBALES	Monthly Change MBALES	Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Comments
	---------- 1993/94	----------			
World Total	76.0	NC	NC	-8	The 1993/94 crop is unchanged this month.
United States	16.1	NC	NC	-0	Production is unchanged from last month.
Total Foreign	59.9	+0.0	+0	-10	Production is estimated up from last month in Turkey and Australia, offsetting a decline in China.
Turkey	2.6	+0.2	+6	-3	Yield is estimated higher resulting from good to excellent harvest conditions and the low incidence of insects and disease.
Australia	1.5	+0.2	+12	-15	Yield is estimated higher as cotton output in irrigated areas is better than expected. Average yield increased as lower-yielding, non-irrigated cotton areas were abandoned
China	17.2	-0.1	-1	-17	Yield and area are estimated lower reflecting revisions in official Chinese statistics by the State Statistical Bureau.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	72.3	72.2	71.5	62.4	62.6	61.9	39.4	38.3	38.1	38.1	2,459	2,402	2,358	2,375
Winter	51.1	51.7	50.8	41.9	43.8	42.1	38.3	40.3	39.3	39.7	1,607	1,769	1,658	1,675
Other	21.2	20.5	20.7	20.5	18.8	19.8	41.6	33.6	35.5	35.5	852	633	700	700
Rye	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	29.4	27.1	28.0	28.0	12	10	14	14
Soybeans	59.1	59.4	61.1	58.2	56.4	60.0	37.6	32.0	35.0	35.0	2,188	1,809	2,100	2,100
Corn	79.3	73.3	78.6	72.2	63.0	71.5	131.4	100.7	122.1	122.1	9,482	6,344	8,725	8,725
Sorghum	13.3	10.5	10.0	12.2	9.5	8.9	72.8	59.9	65.7	65.7	884	568	585	585
Barley	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.0	62.5	58.9	57.2	57.2	458	400	400	400
Oats	8.0	7.9	6.9	4.5	3.8	4.3	65.6	54.4	56.5	56.5	295	206	245	245
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	5,736	5,510	5,656	5,656	179.7	156.1	181.0	181.0
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	13.2	13.4	13.8	11.1	12.8	12.8	699	606	665	665	16.2	16.2	17.7	17.7

1/ See note on page 3 referencing the grains 1994/95 forecasts. Soybean and cotton planted areas are reported in the March 31 Prospective Plantings. Soybean harvested acres are based on average planted-to-harvested ratios for 1989-92 and projected yield is based on 1974-93 regional trends, weighted by acres. Cotton harvested acres are based on average 1984-93 average acreage abandonment by State of 7.5 percent. Projected yield is based on 1969-93 State trends, weighted by area.

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1992/93	561.4	494.5	66.9	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.7
1993/94 prel.	561.5	496.1	65.4	27.8	3.0	80.4	4.0	30.5	82.8	106.4	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	17.9	2.0	16.5	40.5
1994/95 proj.																				
May	552.1	487.9	64.2	26.0	3.2	82.0	4.0	33.5	74.8	105.0	57.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	10.0	2.2	16.5	2.0	15.0	41.8
June	552.0	487.4	64.6	26.0	3.2	82.0	4.0	33.5	74.3	105.0	57.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	10.0	2.2	16.5	2.0	15.0	41.8
Coarse Grains																				
1992/93	862.6	584.8	277.9	19.5	19.9	82.4	9.4	43.1	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.2	29.9	8.1	10.3	9.1	89.6
1993/94 prel.	788.7	601.2	187.5	24.2	19.6	82.9	11.4	44.0	89.4	116.7	33.7	5.5	1.7	3.1	14.4	33.4	9.6	13.8	10.3	87.5
1994/95 proj.																				
May	845.6	596.5	249.1	22.2	19.2	82.9	11.2	47.6	88.9	118.4	32.5	5.8	1.6	3.5	14.1	28.8	8.3	9.7	9.7	92.3
June	847.6	598.5	249.1	22.2	19.2	82.9	11.2	47.6	87.9	118.4	32.5	5.8	1.6	3.5	14.1	31.8	8.3	9.7	9.7	92.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1992/93	352.3	346.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	85.3
1993/94 prel.	346.0	341.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	124.4	74.0	31.0	4.0	12.2	0.4	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	84.1
1994/95 proj.																				
May	354.7	349.0	5.7																	
June	349.7	344.0	5.7																	
Total Grains 1/																				
1992/93	1,776.3	1,425.8	350.5	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	69.5	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.3	39.3	24.9	11.7	24.8	214.6
1993/94 prel.	1,696.1	1,438.2	257.9	52.0	22.7	164.6	15.4	74.5	173.5	347.5	164.5	36.5	21.8	15.3	24.3	42.8	28.2	15.7	27.0	212.0
1994/95 proj.																				
May	1,752.4	1,433.4	319.0																	
June	1,749.4	1,429.9	319.4																	
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	224.2	159.9	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.4	0.7	4.4	11.2	34.5	21.1	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 prel.	226.5	158.1	68.4	5.2	1.0	11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	33.0	23.1	4.6	3.5	0.7	14.6	23.2	0.8	0.6	2.0	18.8
1993/94 proj.																				
May	222.7	164.9	57.8	7.3	0.9	10.8	0.8	3.6	10.0	35.6	23.0	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.3	25.2	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.0
June	225.5	167.7	57.8	7.3	0.9	10.7	0.8	3.6	10.0	38.3	23.0	4.9	3.0	0.7	16.4	25.3	1.1	0.7	2.0	18.9
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.9
1993/94 proj.																				
May	76.0	59.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	17.3	9.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.1	2.4	12.6
June	76.0	59.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	17.2	9.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.6	12.4

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	222.97	222.49	220.25	220.25	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.51	561.39	561.46	552.06	552.02	−0.05	−0.01	−9.44	−1.68
United States *	25.26	25.35	25.07	25.07	2.65	2.58	2.56	2.58	66.92	65.37	64.17	64.63	0.45	0.70	−0.75	−1.14
Total Foreign	197.71	197.14	195.18	195.18	2.50	2.52	2.50	2.50	494.46	496.09	487.89	487.39	−0.50	−0.10	−8.69	−1.75
Major Exporters	44.22	42.35	42.28	42.28	3.18	3.20	3.18	3.18	140.54	135.55	134.48	134.48	0.00	0.00	−1.07	−0.79
European Union	16.89	15.43	15.78	15.78	5.02	5.21	5.19	5.19	84.78	80.35	81.98	81.98	0.00	0.00	1.63	2.03
France	5.12	4.60	4.70	4.70	6.40	6.44	6.49	6.49	32.78	29.63	30.50	30.50	0.00	0.00	0.87	2.94
United Kingdom	2.06	1.80	1.85	1.85	6.80	7.22	7.03	7.03	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	2.60	2.40	2.45	2.45	5.98	6.58	6.53	6.53	15.54	15.77	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	1.48
Canada	13.83	12.60	11.70	11.70	2.16	2.21	2.22	2.22	29.87	27.80	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	−1.80	−6.47
Australia	9.10	9.52	10.00	10.00	1.78	1.88	1.65	1.65	16.18	17.90	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−7.84
Argentina	4.40	4.80	4.80	4.80	2.20	1.98	2.08	2.08	9.70	9.50	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.26
Major Importers	90.01	88.90	87.87	87.87	2.47	2.53	2.52	2.52	222.03	224.58	221.82	221.32	−0.50	−0.23	−3.26	−1.45
China	30.50	30.24	30.00	30.00	3.33	3.52	3.50	3.50	101.59	106.39	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	−1.39	−1.31
FSU−12	46.68	44.49	43.27	43.27	1.90	1.86	1.73	1.72	88.46	82.80	74.79	74.29	−0.50	−0.67	−8.51	−10.28
Russia	24.28	23.52	22.70	22.70	1.90	1.81	1.70	1.70	46.17	42.48	38.50	38.50	0.00	0.00	−3.98	−9.37
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	5.40	5.40	3.08	3.80	3.24	3.15	19.51	21.83	17.50	17.00	−0.50	−2.86	−4.83	−22.13
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.74	12.50	12.50	1.32	1.04	1.10	1.10	18.29	13.20	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	0.60	4.55
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.56	2.75	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.26	1.36	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.12	8.98
Eastern Europe	8.15	9.74	9.85	9.85	3.24	3.13	3.40	3.40	26.42	30.46	33.45	33.45	0.00	0.00	2.99	9.81
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.06	3.30	3.40	3.40	7.37	8.24	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.26	3.13
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.07	2.30	2.20	2.20	3.05	5.30	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77
Egypt	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	5.26	5.35	5.44	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	2.70	2.70	0.70	0.66	1.81	1.81	1.56	1.52	4.90	4.90	0.00	0.00	3.38	222.37
Brazil	2.00	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.37	1.28	1.47	1.47	2.74	2.05	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.15	7.32
Other Foreign	63.48	65.89	65.03	65.03	2.08	2.06	2.02	2.02	131.89	135.95	131.59	131.59	0.00	0.00	−4.36	−3.21
India	23.26	24.43	24.40	24.40	2.39	2.32	2.34	2.34	55.69	56.76	57.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.42
Turkey	8.80	8.90	8.70	8.70	1.76	1.85	1.72	1.72	15.50	16.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	−1.50	−9.09
Pakistan	7.85	8.30	8.20	8.20	2.00	1.95	1.83	1.83	15.68	16.16	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	−1.16	−7.16
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.91	0.80	0.50	0.50	4.49	4.53	4.40	4.40	4.07	3.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−38.89
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.77	1.84	1.82	1.82	1.32	1.96	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.04
Others	21.15	21.69	21.38	21.38	1.72	1.75	1.74	1.74	36.43	37.97	37.19	37.19	0.00	0.00	−0.78	−2.06

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	318.93	312.94	314.64	314.89	2.70	2.52	2.69	2.69	862.60	788.70	845.63	847.63	2.00	0.24	58.94	7.47
United States *	39.07	33.77	37.30	37.30	7.11	5.55	6.68	6.68	277.85	187.54	249.09	249.09	0.00	0.00	61.55	32.82
Total Foreign	279.86	279.17	277.35	277.60	2.09	2.15	2.15	2.16	584.75	601.16	596.54	598.54	2.00	0.34	−2.61	−0.43
Major Exporters	20.93	22.26	21.64	21.64	2.66	2.92	2.67	2.67	55.77	65.07	57.74	57.74	0.00	0.00	−7.33	−11.27
Canada	6.22	6.91	6.90	6.90	3.13	.3.50	3.21	3.21	19.49	24.20	22.17	22.17	0.00	0.00	−2.03	−8.39
Argentina	3.87	3.90	3.87	3.87	3.68	3.70	3.64	3.64	14.25	14.43	14.08	14.08	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−2.44
Australia	4.64	5.20	4.82	4.82	1.75	1.84	1.73	1.73	8.14	9.58	8.34	8.34	0.00	0.00	−1.24	−12.99
South Africa, Rep.	4.82	5.01	4.69	4.69	2.14	2.75	2.06	2.06	10.34	13.78	9.66	9.66	0.00	0.00	−4.13	−29.93
Thailand	1.37	1.25	1.36	1.36	2.59	2.46	2.57	2.57	3.55	3.08	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.42	13.64
Major Importers	99.83	98.06	97.01	96.36	2.51	2.55	2.61	2.62	250.12	250.29	253.04	252.04	−1.00	−0.40	1.75	0.70
FSU−12	51.30	51.66	50.39	49.74	1.81	1.73	1.76	1.77	92.61	89.39	88.91	87.91	−1.00	−1.12	−1.47	−1.65
Russia	33.36	32.09	30.40	30.40	1.67	1.59	1.59	1.59	55.79	50.89	48.30	48.30	0.00	0.00	−2.59	−5.09
Ukraine	5.81	6.50	6.80	6.15	2.68	3.02	2.98	3.13	15.59	19.65	20.23	19.23	−1.00	−4.94	−0.42	−2.14
Kazakhstan	7.93	8.76	8.83	8.83	1.33	0.87	1.03	1.03	10.58	7.59	9.10	9.10	0.00	0.00	1.52	19.97
Baltic States	1.76	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.50	1.98	2.10	2.10	2.63	3.04	3.27	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.23	7.71
European Union	18.12	16.75	17.03	17.03	4.55	4.95	4.87	4.87	82.44	82.92	82.88	82.88	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.05
Germany	3.92	3.83	3.96	3.96	4.91	5.16	5.28	5.28	19.22	19.75	20.90	20.90	0.00	0.00	1.15	5.83
France	4.16	3.93	3.76	3.76	6.68	6.65	6.81	6.81	27.81	26.13	25.59	25.59	0.00	0.00	−0.54	−2.08
Eastern Europe	16.81	16.57	16.44	16.44	2.56	2.65	2.90	2.90	43.07	43.97	47.60	47.60	0.00	0.00	3.63	8.26
Poland	5.92	6.04	6.05	6.05	2.13	2.52	2.66	2.66	12.59	15.20	16.10	16.10	0.00	0.00	0.90	5.92
Romania	4.31	4.14	4.11	4.11	2.10	2.46	2.47	2.47	9.05	10.15	10.16	10.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Czechoslovakia	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	3.89	3.58	4.08	4.08	4.84	4.48	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.63	13.97
Mexico	9.14	8.95	8.87	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.16	2.16	19.93	19.59	19.20	19.20	0.00	0.00	−0.39	−1.99
Other W. Europe	2.71	2.61	2.72	2.72	3.49	4.36	4.11	4.11	9.44	11.38	11.17	11.17	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−1.82
Other Foreign	159.10	158.85	158.69	159.59	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.81	278.86	285.80	285.76	288.76	3.00	1.05	2.96	1.04
China	26.00	25.81	26.15	26.15	4.17	4.52	4.53	4.53	108.36	116.74	118.40	118.40	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.42
India	34.82	35.04	34.55	34.55	1.07	0.96	0.94	0.94	37.23	33.71	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00	−1.21	−3.59
Brazil	12.83	14.27	13.00	14.00	2.33	2.34	2.21	2.27	29.86	33.45	28.76	31.76	3.00	10.43	−1.69	−5.05
Turkey	4.48	4.55	4.66	4.66	2.04	2.27	2.07	2.07	9.15	10.34	9.68	9.68	0.00	0.00	−0.66	−6.39
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.42
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.60	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.33
Others	74.60	73.15	73.63	73.53	1.12	1.12	1.16	1.16	83.86	81.62	85.53	85.53	0.00	0.00	3.91	4.80

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	131.77	128.92	132.51	133.26	4.04	3.64	3.98	3.98	532.69	469.09	527.37	529.87	2.50	0.47	60.78	12.96
United States *	29.20	25.49	28.92	28.92	8.25	6.32	7.66	7.66	240.85	161.15	221.63	221.63	0.00	0.00	60.48	37.53
Total Foreign	102.57	103.43	103.59	104.34	2.85	2.98	2.95	2.95	291.84	307.94	305.74	308.24	2.50	0.82	0.30	0.10
Major Exporters	7.34	7.50	7.30	7.30	3.16	3.52	3.12	3.12	23.20	26.40	22.80	22.80	0.00	0.00	−3.60	−13.64
Argentina	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.16	4.20	4.20	4.20	10.20	10.50	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	3.66	3.90	3.60	3.60	2.62	3.33	2.50	2.50	9.60	13.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	−4.00	−30.77
Thailand	1.23	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.76	2.64	2.75	2.75	3.40	2.90	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.40	13.79
Major Importers	22.50	22.00	22.01	21.86	3.35	3.51	3.60	3.60	75.48	77.25	79.24	78.74	−0.50	−0.63	1.48	1.92
Eastern Europe	7.70	7.15	7.02	7.02	2.67	2.78	3.07	3.07	20.54	19.85	21.55	21.55	0.00	0.00	1.70	8.56
Romania	3.34	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.58	2.67	2.67	6.83	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yugoslavia	2.26	2.10	1.95	1.95	2.94	2.81	2.82	2.82	6.65	5.90	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−6.78
European Union	3.72	3.62	3.59	3.59	7.83	8.01	8.02	8.02	29.13	28.97	28.78	28.78	0.00	0.00	−0.19	−0.67
France	1.86	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.98	8.12	8.17	8.17	14.87	15.10	14.70	14.70	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−2.65
Italy	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.90	8.68	8.48	8.56	8.56	7.41	7.90	7.70	7.70	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−2.53
Mexico	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.09	2.09	17.00	17.00	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−2.94
FSU−12	2.70	2.95	3.23	3.08	2.62	3.16	3.23	3.22	7.09	9.32	10.42	9.92	−0.50	−4.80	0.60	6.47
Russia	0.81	0.81	1.00	1.00	2.64	3.04	3.00	3.00	2.14	2.45	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	22.60
Ukraine	1.16	1.33	1.40	1.25	2.46	3.16	3.21	3.20	2.85	4.20	4.50	4.00	−0.50	−11.11	−0.20	−4.76
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.39	8.39	1.34	1.74	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	−0.12	−7.11
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.81
Other Foreign	72.73	73.93	74.28	75.18	2.66	2.76	2.74	2.75	193.16	204.29	203.70	206.70	3.00	1.47	2.41	1.18
China	21.04	20.69	21.00	21.00	4.53	4.96	4.95	4.95	95.38	102.70	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.27
Brazil	12.40	13.80	12.50	13.50	2.35	2.37	2.24	2.30	29.20	32.70	28.00	31.00	3.00	10.71	−1.70	−5.20
India	6.02	5.90	6.10	6.10	1.69	1.64	1.64	1.64	10.20	9.70	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.09
Canada	0.86	0.95	1.00	1.00	5.70	6.63	6.50	6.50	4.88	6.30	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.17
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.42
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.60	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.33
Egypt	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.75	6.00	6.15	6.27	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−4.86
Zimbabwe	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.20	1.67	1.50	1.69	1.83	2.00	1.80	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	22.22
Others	24.08	24.54	24.93	24.93	1.52	1.48	1.50	1.50	36.60	36.20	37.40	37.40	0.00	0.00	1.20	3.32

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	72.68	74.10	74.73	74.23	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.26	165.45	167.44	168.15	167.65	−0.50	−0.30	0.21	0.12
United States *	2.96	2.75	2.83	2.83	3.36	3.17	3.08	3.08	9.97	8.71	8.71	8.71	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.06
Total Foreign	69.72	71.36	71.90	71.40	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.23	155.48	158.73	159.44	158.94	−0.50	−0.31	0.21	0.13
European Union	11.44	10.12	10.36	10.36	3.79	4.22	4.09	4.09	43.32	42.71	42.31	42.31	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−0.94
Denmark	0.89	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	4.72	4.93	4.93	2.97	3.40	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.30	8.82
France	1.80	1.60	1.50	1.50	5.88	5.55	5.87	5.87	10.58	8.88	8.80	8.80	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−0.90
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.20	2.20	5.06	5.00	5.23	5.23	12.20	11.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	4.55
Italy	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.40	3.87	3.44	3.75	3.75	1.74	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.80	3.80	1.52	2.74	2.11	2.11	6.11	9.52	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	−1.52	−15.97
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.20	1.20	5.61	5.30	5.42	5.42	7.35	6.25	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	4.00
FSU−12	25.96	28.62	29.00	28.50	1.95	1.75	1.79	1.80	50.70	49.97	51.77	51.27	−0.50	−0.97	1.30	2.60
Russia	14.56	15.45	15.50	15.50	1.85	1.72	1.71	1.71	26.99	26.63	26.50	26.50	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−0.48
Ukraine	3.45	3.97	4.20	3.70	2.93	3.18	3.10	3.38	10.11	12.60	13.00	12.50	−0.50	−3.85	−0.10	−0.79
Kazakhstan	5.72	6.97	7.00	7.00	1.49	0.79	1.00	1.00	8.51	5.49	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	27.62
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.37	2.02	2.09	2.09	1.69	1.91	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.60
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.70	3.66	3.66	3.11	2.89	3.18	3.18	11.44	10.71	11.63	11.63	0.00	0.00	0.93	8.64
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.35	2.75	2.92	2.92	2.82	3.30	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.06
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	0.85	0.85	4.00	3.62	4.12	4.12	3.55	3.20	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	9.37
Romania	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.70	2.67	2.42	2.14	2.14	1.68	1.55	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−3.23
Canada	3.79	4.20	4.10	4.10	2.88	3.17	2.80	2.80	10.92	13.30	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	−1.80	−13.53
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.41	1.41	3.47	3.99	3.94	3.94	4.92	5.39	5.55	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.16	3.04
Sweden	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.45	2.92	4.28	4.00	4.00	1.26	1.67	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.13	7.72
Turkey	3.43	3.50	3.60	3.60	1.84	2.06	1.81	1.81	6.30	7.20	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	−0.70	−9.72
Australia	2.95	3.52	2.90	2.90	1.83	1.94	1.72	1.72	5.40	6.82	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	−1.82	−26.63
China	1.25	1.23	1.20	1.20	3.20	3.43	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−4.76
Morocco	2.23	2.15	2.40	2.40	0.48	0.47	1.29	1.29	1.08	1.02	3.10	3.10	0.00	0.00	2.08	203.92
India	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.95	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.58	1.70	1.51	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−0.66
Others	11.41	11.12	11.34	11.34	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.28	14.02	14.00	14.51	14.51	0.00	0.00	0.51	3.64

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.04	19.76	20.19	20.19	1.68	1.77	1.73	1.73	33.59	35.06	35.01	35.01	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−0.14
United States *	1.82	1.54	1.76	1.76	2.35	1.95	2.03	2.03	4.28	2.99	3.56	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	18.77
Total Foreign	18.22	18.22	18.43	18.43	1.61	1.76	1.71	1.71	29.31	32.07	31.46	31.46	0.00	0.00	−0.61	−1.91
FSU−12	9.85	9.78	9.85	9.85	1.42	1.46	1.39	1.39	13.97	14.31	13.68	13.68	0.00	0.00	−0.63	−4.40
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.50	8.50	1.32	1.38	1.29	1.29	11.24	11.54	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	−0.54	−4.67
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	2.52	2.56	2.60	2.60	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.90	1.81	1.88	1.88	0.16	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.02
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.08	3.06	3.21	3.21	1.95	2.29	2.08	2.08	6.02	7.00	6.67	6.67	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−4.67
Canada	1.24	1.35	1.40	1.40	2.28	2.67	2.29	2.29	2.82	3.60	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−11.11
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.36	0.36	2.36	4.32	3.86	3.86	0.81	1.30	1.37	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.08	5.79
Australia	1.15	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.68	1.56	1.50	1.50	1.94	1.65	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.12
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.12	5.21	5.20	5.20	1.79	2.01	2.07	2.07	9.16	10.46	10.79	10.79	0.00	0.00	0.32	3.10
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−6.25
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.31	1.31	2.85	3.18	3.30	3.30	3.58	4.16	4.33	4.33	0.00	0.00	0.17	4.04
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	4.24	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−4.29
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	3.67	4.72	4.75	4.75	1.31	1.70	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	11.76
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.28	2.57	2.31	2.31	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−16.67
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	5.00	5.00	5.39	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.86	2.07	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.71	2.98	2.98	0.00	0.00	0.27	9.98
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.65	1.84	2.34	2.46	2.46	1.23	1.50	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	6.67
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.24	3.24	1.06	1.20	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−8.33
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.45	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.58

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	14.12	12.76	10.73	10.73	2.03	2.02	2.18	2.18	28.67	25.80	23.42	23.42	0.00	0.00	–2.38	–9.23
United States *	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.20	1.85	1.71	1.76	1.76	0.30	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.08	30.42
Total Foreign	13.95	12.60	10.53	10.53	2.03	2.03	2.19	2.19	28.37	25.54	23.07	23.07	0.00	0.00	–2.46	–9.64
FSU–12	9.71	8.05	5.91	5.91	1.92	1.73	1.81	1.81	18.64	13.92	10.71	10.71	0.00	0.00	–3.20	–23.01
Russia	7.57	5.99	3.90	3.90	1.83	1.53	1.62	1.62	13.89	9.15	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	–2.85	–31.16
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.32	2.41	2.20	2.20	1.16	1.20	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	–0.10	–8.33
Belarus	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	3.06	2.93	2.80	2.80	3.06	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	–0.20	–6.67
Baltic States	0.35	0.42	0.40	0.40	2.23	1.98	2.20	2.20	0.79	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.05	5.90
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.92	1.88	1.80	1.80	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	–0.03	–10.00
Other Foreign	3.76	3.98	4.07	4.07	2.31	2.64	2.75	2.75	8.67	10.49	11.21	11.21	0.00	0.00	0.72	6.88
Eastern Europe	2.27	2.46	2.49	2.49	1.98	2.26	2.41	2.41	4.51	5.56	5.99	5.99	0.00	0.00	0.43	7.83
Hungary	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	2.00	1.57	2.22	2.22	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.09	81.82
Poland	2.03	2.20	2.20	2.20	1.96	2.27	2.41	2.41	3.98	5.00	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.00
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
European Union	1.08	1.07	1.14	1.14	3.14	3.73	3.81	3.81	3.38	3.99	4.35	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	8.87
Denmark	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.00	0.31	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.08	23.84
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.94	3.80	3.60	3.60	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	–0.01	–5.26
Germany	0.62	0.66	0.74	0.74	3.94	4.52	4.46	4.46	2.42	2.98	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.32	10.59
Spain	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.24	1.75	1.47	1.47	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	–0.05	–16.67
Other W. Europe	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.14	3.91	4.15	3.83	3.83	0.47	0.61	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	–0.08	–13.93
Austria	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.03	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	–0.01	–3.45
Sweden	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	4.12	4.60	4.13	4.13	0.14	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	–0.07	–28.26
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.70
Others	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	–0.00	–1.98

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.			Prel.	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	1992/93	1993/94	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	40.09	37.98	37.89	37.89	1.61	1.44	1.44	1.44	64.65	54.71	54.39	54.39	0.00	0.00	−0.32	−0.58
United States *	4.92	3.84	3.60	3.60	4.57	3.76	4.13	4.13	22.46	14.42	14.86	14.86	0.00	0.00	0.44	3.02
Total Foreign	35.18	34.14	34.29	34.29	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.15	42.19	40.29	39.53	39.53	0.00	0.00	−0.76	−1.88
India	13.11	13.00	12.80	12.80	0.99	0.96	0.82	0.82	12.96	12.50	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	−2.00	−16.00
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	3.87	4.74	5.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	16.00
Mexico	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.90	0.70	0.75	0.75	4.05	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	13.21
Argentina	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.70	4.00	4.00	3.57	3.57	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−10.71
Australia	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.70	1.28	1.65	2.00	2.00	0.55	0.83	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.58	69.70
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	4.62	0.62	0.74	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−0.14	−18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.89	2.50	2.50	0.43	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−25.00
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.11
Others	21.93	20.99	21.33	21.33	1.33	1.32	1.35	1.35	29.08	27.61	28.83	28.83	0.00	0.00	1.22	4.43

* See note on page 3 referencing the U.S. forecast.

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.21	142.79	143.06	3.53	3.59	3.61	3.58	348.27	352.33	347.99	345.95	−2.04	−0.59	−6.38	−1.81
United States	1.12	1.27	1.15	1.15	6.36	6.43	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.70	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	−0.75	−13.10
Total Foreign	144.62	143.94	141.64	141.91	3.51	3.56	3.59	3.56	343.24	346.63	343.04	341.00	−2.04	−0.59	−5.63	−1.62
Major Exporters	15.67	16.01	16.35	16.35	2.43	2.37	2.42	2.42	24.13	24.03	24.90	24.90	0.00	0.00	0.87	3.61
Thailand	9.05	9.18	8.70	8.70	2.25	2.17	2.12	2.12	13.46	13.15	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−7.19
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.44	5.44	2.83	2.76	2.77	2.77	7.42	7.77	8.75	8.75	0.00	0.00	0.98	12.58
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.21	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.69	2.69	3.24	3.12	3.95	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.83	26.77
Major Importers	13.70	14.58	14.29	14.29	4.19	4.17	4.17	4.17	38.36	40.61	39.79	39.79	0.00	0.00	−0.82	−2.01
Indonesia	10.28	11.10	10.80	10.80	4.35	4.34	4.42	4.42	29.04	31.35	31.01	31.01	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−1.10
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.73	5.73	5.39	5.33	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	−0.58	−10.90
European Union	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	5.98	5.74	5.74	1.49	1.40	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	−0.12	−8.45
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.81	3.81	1.45	1.50	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.15	10.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.70	110.32	110.59	3.60	3.68	3.71	3.68	279.95	281.22	277.52	275.48	−2.04	−0.73	−5.74	−2.04
China	32.59	32.09	30.20	30.36	5.64	5.80	6.03	5.85	128.67	130.35	127.40	124.39	−3.01	−2.36	−5.96	−4.58
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.69	2.69	73.66	72.61	74.00	74.00	0.00	0.00	1.39	1.91
Bangladesh	10.24	10.16	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.71	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.34	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.34	−1.85
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.40	6.50	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.40	14.48	14.21	14.39	14.60	0.21	1.47	0.39	2.74
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.14	5.86	6.28	4.62	4.62	8.74	9.62	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	−2.42	−25.16
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.30	4.30	2.19	2.26	2.37	2.51	6.87	6.73	6.94	7.35	0.41	5.91	0.62	9.16
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.93	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.10	0.10	1.67	−0.08	−1.34
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.50	5.50	1.67	1.50	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.14	9.48
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	3.33	3.06	3.24	3.24	1.30	1.23	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.78
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	2.89	2.85	2.96	2.96	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.83
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	8.84	7.63	8.85	8.32	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.68	−0.06	−8.11	0.09	15.06
Others	11.81	11.66	11.72	11.74	2.77	2.82	2.86	2.88	19.69	19.85	19.90	20.21	0.31	1.56	0.36	1.79

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	224.24	226.51	222.69	225.54	2.85	1.28	-0.97	-0.43
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.92	158.10	164.88	167.73	2.85	1.73	9.62	6.09
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.73	4.76	4.64	4.65	0.02	0.37	-0.11	-2.29
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.30	-0.06	-1.38	0.31	7.68
Major Oilseeds 2/	147.06	145.77	149.11	148.83	1.47	1.49	1.43	1.46	216.10	217.75	213.69	216.58	2.89	1.35	-1.17	-0.54
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.79	29.79	2.10	2.31	1.94	1.94	64.32	68.41	57.81	57.81	0.00	0.00	-10.59	-15.49
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.38	116.14	119.32	119.04	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.33	151.78	149.35	155.88	158.77	2.89	1.85	9.43	6.31
China	23.38	23.83	24.10	24.09	1.48	1.39	1.48	1.59	34.53	33.04	35.60	38.33	2.73	7.68	5.30	16.03
Brazil	11.75	11.91	12.75	12.75	1.76	1.95	1.98	1.99	20.66	23.18	25.23	25.33	0.10	0.40	2.14	9.25
India	28.22	27.90	28.82	28.82	0.73	0.81	0.78	0.78	20.64	22.68	22.51	22.51	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.76
Argentina	8.37	7.66	8.12	8.04	1.90	1.91	2.01	2.04	15.86	14.63	16.29	16.40	0.11	0.66	1.77	12.10
FSU-12	8.74	9.02	8.90	8.90	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.15	11.21	10.32	10.25	10.25	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-0.69
Russia	3.51	3.73	3.68	3.68	1.06	1.00	0.95	0.95	3.72	3.74	3.48	3.48	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-7.00
Ukraine	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.35	1.33	1.33	2.66	2.42	2.38	2.38	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.98
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.52	1.52	2.68	2.38	2.49	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.63
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.37
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.86	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.33	7.33	0.00	0.00	2.13	41.07
European Union	5.63	5.71	5.71	5.62	2.38	2.06	1.90	1.90	13.43	11.79	10.84	10.69	-0.15	-1.41	-1.10	-9.37
France	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.35	2.35	4.99	3.99	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-15.20
Italy	0.56	0.48	0.29	0.29	3.00	2.78	3.14	2.91	1.68	1.34	0.92	0.85	-0.07	-7.10	-0.49	-36.68
Germany	1.00	1.07	1.09	1.09	3.18	2.64	2.84	2.84	3.17	2.82	3.10	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.28	10.02
Spain	1.17	1.47	1.84	1.74	0.91	1.02	0.74	0.73	1.06	1.50	1.37	1.28	-0.09	-6.44	-0.23	-15.03
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.59	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.18	3.18	1.44	1.05	0.95	0.95	4.77	3.49	3.04	3.04	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-12.87
Eastern Europe	2.32	2.63	2.33	2.40	1.91	1.50	1.54	1.51	4.43	3.96	3.58	3.63	0.04	1.17	-0.33	-8.37
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	1.70	1.70	1.04	0.76	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-21.50
Romania	0.59	0.73	0.67	0.67	1.35	1.02	1.18	1.18	0.80	0.75	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.91
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.43	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.74	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.75	0.02	2.74	-0.09	-10.70
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.98	0.04	2.32	-0.04	-1.78
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.74	0.79	0.76	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	-0.00	-2.47	0.00	5.33
Paraguay	1.42	1.36	1.51	1.49	1.12	1.49	1.38	1.39	1.60	2.02	2.10	2.07	-0.03	-1.24	0.04	2.22
Mexico	0.68	0.46	0.41	0.35	1.66	1.71	1.67	2.03	1.13	0.80	0.68	0.71	0.03	4.25	-0.08	-10.44
Others	15.44	15.22	15.00	14.91	0.87	0.89	0.92	0.93	13.51	13.59	13.78	13.80	0.02	0.12	0.21	1.52

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	54.79	56.56	60.09	60.42	1.96	2.06	1.88	1.91	107.13	116.44	113.26	115.55	2.29	2.02	−0.89	−0.76
United States	23.48	23.55	22.84	22.84	2.30	2.53	2.15	2.15	54.07	59.55	49.22	49.22	0.00	0.00	−10.32	−17.34
Total Foreign	31.31	33.01	37.25	37.57	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.77	53.06	56.89	64.04	66.33	2.29	3.57	9.44	16.59
Major Exporters	15.40	16.48	18.00	18.00	3.27	2.13	2.13	2.14	31.75	35.05	38.40	38.50	0.10	0.26	3.45	9.84
Brazil	9.70	10.60	11.55	11.55	1.99	2.10	2.11	2.12	19.30	22.30	24.40	24.50	0.10	0.41	2.20	9.87
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.40	5.40	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	10.91
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.86
Other Foreign	15.91	16.53	19.25	19.57	1.34	1.32	1.33	1.42	21.31	21.84	25.64	27.83	2.19	8.54	5.99	27.42
China	7.04	7.22	9.29	9.70	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.58	9.71	10.30	13.00	15.31	2.31	17.77	5.01	48.64
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.57	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.22	0.30	0.20	0.20	1.97	1.06	1.26	1.28	0.43	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−19.12
European Union	0.49	0.42	0.23	0.23	3.09	2.84	3.51	3.21	1.50	1.18	0.80	0.74	−0.07	−8.34	−0.45	−37.73
India	3.19	3.63	4.30	4.30	0.78	0.86	0.95	0.95	2.49	3.11	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.99	32.00
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.41
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.23	2.11	1.84	1.85	2.20	0.72	0.59	0.52	0.50	−0.02	−3.87	−0.10	−16.33
Thailand	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.35	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.16	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.05
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.09	1.40	1.71	1.16	1.16	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−46.28
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.54	1.68	1.45	1.45	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.41
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.73	0.72	0.78	0.75	1.35	1.38	1.43	1.44	0.99	1.00	1.12	1.08	−0.03	−3.04	0.08	8.30

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.76	32.62	31.43	30.90	1.05	0.97	0.93	0.94	36.60	31.71	29.15	29.18	0.03	0.09	−2.54	−8.00
United States	5.25	4.51	5.17	5.17	1.20	1.25	1.11	1.11	6.28	5.65	5.76	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.88
Total Foreign	29.51	28.11	26.25	25.73	1.03	0.93	0.89	0.91	30.32	26.06	23.39	23.42	0.03	0.11	−2.64	−10.14
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.00	1.48	1.12	1.17	1.27	9.66	7.66	6.40	6.37	−0.03	−0.47	−1.29	−16.84
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.82	2.82	1.47	1.27	1.36	1.36	4.44	3.68	3.84	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.16	4.24
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.52	1.52	2.68	2.37	2.48	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.64
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.37
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	0.96	0.96	4.36	3.08	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−15.26
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.62	0.53	0.53	4.00	4.67	4.01	4.01	0.00	0.00	−0.66	−14.06
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.10	1.10	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.61	1.19	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−8.36
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	1.47	1.40	1.46	1.54	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.86	0.05	5.56	−0.04	−4.04
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.89	0.96	0.87	0.87	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−9.06
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.21	2.57	2.02	1.51	2.24	0.72	0.53	0.40	0.48	0.08	19.25	−0.05	−9.66
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	1.24	1.50	1.70	1.70	0.44	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.09	17.76
Argentina	0.58	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.91	0.79	0.79	0.43	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.07	22.81
Paraguay	0.48	0.34	0.42	0.40	0.53	0.69	0.60	0.56	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.23	−0.03	−10.36	−0.01	−2.17
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.35	0.35	1.57	1.57	1.33	1.33	0.36	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.39
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.14	2.25	2.24	2.23	0.36	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.46	−0.04	−8.18
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.18	1.79	1.28	1.28	0.29	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−33.33
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	0.76	0.76	0.28	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−28.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	0.99	0.83	0.83	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−16.00
Others	2.84	2.82	2.56	2.56	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.51	1.57	1.52	1.34	1.30	−0.04	−3.20	−0.22	−14.52

June 1994 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.69	19.37	19.73	19.79	1.13	1.19	1.19	1.21	22.24	23.12	23.49	23.87	0.38	1.60	0.75	3.24
United States	0.82	0.68	0.68	0.68	2.74	2.87	2.25	2.25	2.24	1.94	1.54	1.54	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−20.79
Total Foreign	18.88	18.69	19.04	19.10	1.06	1.13	1.15	1.17	20.01	21.18	21.95	22.33	0.38	1.71	1.15	5.45
India	8.67	8.35	8.55	8.55	0.82	1.06	0.87	0.87	7.10	8.85	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.45	−16.42
China	2.88	2.99	3.34	3.38	2.19	1.99	2.40	2.49	6.30	5.95	8.00	8.42	0.42	5.25	2.47	41.44
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.93	0.78	0.78	0.86	0.63	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.94
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.11	0.12	0.13	2.57	1.91	2.50	1.92	0.48	0.21	0.30	0.25	−0.05	−16.67	0.04	19.05
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	1.08	0.98	1.36	1.36	0.21	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−8.14
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.56	1.05	1.64	1.64	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.65
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.89	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.53	1.57	1.57	1.58	0.01	0.38	0.01	0.51

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	17.15	17.58	17.99	17.84	1.27	1.21	1.17	1.19	21.84	21.35	21.01	21.17	0.16	0.76	–0.17	–0.80
United States	1.08	0.84	1.01	1.01	1.51	1.41	1.16	1.16	1.64	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	–0.00	–0.25
Total Foreign	16.07	16.74	16.98	16.83	1.26	1.20	1.17	1.19	20.20	20.16	19.84	20.00	0.16	0.81	–0.17	–0.83
FSU–12	4.51	4.99	5.00	5.00	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.08	5.64	5.69	5.41	5.41	0.00	0.00	–0.28	–4.87
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.90	2.90	1.12	1.06	0.97	0.97	2.90	3.07	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	–0.27	–8.88
Ukraine	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.53	1.39	1.34	1.34	2.45	2.28	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	–0.08	–3.38
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.36	1.35	1.62	1.80	3.80	3.10	3.40	3.60	0.20	5.88	0.50	16.13
European Union	2.38	2.63	2.93	2.83	1.68	1.52	1.21	1.22	3.99	4.00	3.55	3.47	–0.09	–2.39	–0.54	–13.44
France	1.07	0.99	0.82	0.82	2.40	2.14	2.04	2.04	2.57	2.11	1.67	1.67	0.00	0.00	–0.44	–20.85
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.80	1.70	0.84	0.98	0.72	0.71	0.90	1.34	1.30	1.22	–0.08	–6.54	–0.13	–9.53
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.16	2.18	2.18	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	–0.00	–1.54
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.71	1.58	1.65	1.72	1.42	1.43	1.39	2.35	2.43	2.25	2.30	0.04	1.86	–0.13	–5.48
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.39	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.79	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.70	0.02	2.94	–0.06	–7.41
Romania	0.48	0.56	0.59	0.59	1.28	1.10	1.18	1.18	0.61	0.62	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.08	12.62
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.48	0.36	0.42	1.61	1.21	1.04	0.95	0.43	0.58	0.38	0.40	0.02	5.82	–0.18	–30.80
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	–0.02	–13.04
China	0.79	0.81	0.71	0.71	1.80	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.42	1.47	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	–0.22	–15.08
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.11	2.09	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.65	1.19	1.19	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.32	26.58
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.91	1.10	1.10	0.17	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.06	15.38
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.12	1.06	0.83	0.92	1.03	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.12	–0.01	–5.38	0.07	146.00
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	–0.01	–6.25
Others	0.85	0.89	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.79	0.78	0.84	0.85	0.01	1.19	0.07	8.31

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.67	19.64	19.88	19.88	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.35	28.29	25.14	26.77	26.77	−0.00	−0.01	1.63	6.50
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.51	1.51	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	38.82
Total Foreign	20.61	19.59	19.80	19.80	1.37	1.28	1.35	1.35	28.19	25.05	26.65	26.65	−0.00	−0.01	1.60	6.39
India	6.55	6.31	6.17	6.17	0.89	0.77	0.89	0.89	5.86	4.87	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.63	12.89
China	6.13	5.98	5.30	5.30	1.21	1.28	1.31	1.31	7.44	7.65	6.95	6.94	−0.01	−0.14	−0.71	−9.32
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.06	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.33	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00	1.71	46.38
European Union	2.46	2.31	2.17	2.17	3.03	2.62	2.75	2.75	7.44	6.06	5.97	5.97	−0.00	−0.05	−0.09	−1.44
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.78	2.78	2.27	1.81	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.26
Germany	0.95	1.00	1.01	1.01	3.19	2.61	2.83	2.83	3.03	2.62	2.85	2.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	8.83
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.41	2.96	2.73	2.59	2.59	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.16	2.59	2.37	2.64	2.64	0.73	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.03	6.16
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.64	1.20	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−11.08
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	1.70	1.70	1.04	0.76	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−21.50
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.98
Russia	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.74	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−20.73
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	1.74	1.94	2.20	2.20	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.13
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.81	1.81	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	6.72
Others	0.32	0.26	0.35	0.35	1.44	1.62	1.62	1.65	0.46	0.42	0.56	0.57	0.01	1.95	0.15	36.67

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million metric tons							
COPRA								
World	4.73	4.76	4.64	4.65	0.02	0.37	−0.11	−2.29
Philippines	1.93	2.14	2.00	2.01	0.01	0.60	−0.13	−6.21
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.01	2.56	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−22.58
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	−0.00	−0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	4.00	4.36	4.30	−0.06	−1.38	0.31	7.68
Malaysia	1.81	2.14	2.28	2.22	−0.06	−2.63	0.08	3.88
Indonesia	0.66	0.86	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.16	19.19
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.50	12.96	13.85	13.65	−0.20	−1.44	0.69	5.36
Malaysia	6.22	7.13	7.60	7.40	−0.20	−2.63	0.28	3.86
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.80
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.48

June 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June	1991/92	1992/93	May	June				
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.80	32.81	31.43	30.90	601	549	527	536	95.99	82.78	76.03	76.03	0.00	0.00	−6.75	−8.15
United States	5.25	4.51	5.17	5.17	731	783	680	680	17.61	16.22	16.15	16.15	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−0.45
Total Foreign	29.56	28.30	26.25	25.72	577	512	497	507	78.38	66.57	59.89	59.89	0.00	0.00	−6.68	−10.03
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.49	14.96	743	620	627	652	61.64	49.22	44.65	44.78	0.13	0.29	−4.45	−9.03
China	6.54	6.84	5.46	5.00	869	659	690	749	26.10	20.70	17.30	17.20	−0.10	−0.58	−3.50	−16.91
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	483	483	10.00	7.07	6.02	6.02	0.00	0.00	−1.05	−14.83
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	395	358	358	0.39	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−9.42
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.55	0.55	937	901	943	1002	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.55	0.15	6.25	−0.09	−3.23
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.82	2.82	814	701	743	743	11.25	9.30	9.60	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.30	3.23
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	830	830	6.79	6.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.33
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	710	684	702	702	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.61	0.61	790	505	550	550	2.49	1.51	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.65
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	814	988	1089	1089	1.34	1.62	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	14.20
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.14	1.14	438	438	444	445	2.47	2.50	2.32	2.33	0.01	0.22	−0.17	−6.85
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.29	2.21	494	477	467	489	7.52	5.12	4.90	4.98	0.08	1.53	−0.15	−2.85
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	457	457	1.15	0.64	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.41	63.30
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.21	1780	1424	1068	1482	2.31	1.71	1.30	1.45	0.15	11.54	−0.26	−15.35
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.10	1.10	381	310	366	366	3.45	2.11	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	−0.26	−12.45
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.42	0.40	281	536	363	340	0.62	0.65	0.70	0.63	−0.07	−10.71	−0.03	−4.14
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42	831	837	779	787	1.67	1.67	1.51	1.53	0.02	1.06	−0.14	−8.57
Other Foreign	11.04	10.59	10.34	10.34	297	322	289	286	15.06	15.67	13.73	13.59	−0.15	−1.06	−2.09	−13.31
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	316	273	273	9.43	10.93	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	−1.53	−14.01
Others	3.35	3.06	2.84	2.84	366	337	332	321	5.63	4.74	4.33	4.19	−0.14	−3.35	−0.55	−11.70

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13–year record of the difference between the June projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the June projection and the final estimate have averaged 15.7 million tons (3.0 percent) and ranged from −25.1 to 20.4 million tons. The June projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1993/94 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	3.0	15.7	−25.1	20.4	8	5
U.S.	4.4	2.7	−7.4	8.4	7	6
Foreign	3.2	14.4	−26.2	17.5	8	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	3.4	26.4	−31.4	76.0	6	7
U.S.	14.0	26.5	−30.2	70.3	5	8
Foreign	2.1	11.9	−28.0	28.6	5	8
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.5	7.9	−21.8	11.4	9	4
U.S.	6.3	0.3	−1.1	1.1	7	6
Foreign	2.5	7.9	−21.9	11.2	9	4
SOYBEANS						
World	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S.	9.1	4.5	−7.8	12.0	7	6
Foreign	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	5.8	4.7	−13.9	11.5	7	5
U.S.	9.5	1.3	−2.8	1.8	6	7
Foreign	5.5	3.7	−12.4	10.5	7	6
UNITED STATES		*-------Million bushels-------*				
CORN	17.9	1,144	−3327	2,379	6	7
SORGHUM	16.4	120	−228	171	7	6
BARLEY	11.6	47	−73	206	7	6
OATS	20.1	61	−77	231	4	9

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

June 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE 9, 1994

1 - CANADA
Since mid-May, timely showers and seasonable temperatures improved planting and emergence prospects for Prairie grains and oilseeds. Planting was virtually complete in the first week of June. In Ontario, a late-May cold snap likely burned back some winter wheat. By early June, winter wheat was in or nearing heading and corn planting was progressing.

2 - UNITED STATES
Planting and germination proceeded well ahead of normal across the Corn Belt, northern Plains, and Delta after some early-season delays due to cool or wet soils. Dryness developed over the Southeast and continued over the Pacific Northwest, but recent showers eased crop stress. A late May freeze damaged some Great Lakes fruit.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA
In Argentina, mostly dry weather allowed summer crop harvesting and wheat planting to progress. In extreme southern Brazil, persistent showers slowed wheat planting, but boosted topsoil moisture.

4 - EUROPE
Near to above normal rainfall across northern and western Europe, including western Iberian Peninsula, benefited winter crop development and spring-sown crop establishment. Below normal rainfall in the Balkans, especially eastern Romania and Bulgaria, was unfavorable for summer crops, but early-June rain helped.

5 - FSU-WESTERN
In most of Russia and northern Ukraine above-normal precipitation in May benefited crop growth. In southwestern Ukraine, chronic dryness hampered summer crop establishment and winter wheat development. Recent rain stabilized conditions for crops.

6 - FSU-NEW LANDS
Weather conditions favored spring grain planting. Rain is needed for germination and establishment.

7 - SOUTH ASIA
The monsoon arrived on schedule in southern India, bringing inundating rains to southwest coastal rice areas in early June. During May, showers improved planting prospects in the south and east for main-season rice and other summer crops, but inundating rain in Bangladesh caused some flooding and damage to maturing winter grains. Unrelenting heat since mid-May has stressed livestock across central and northern India.

8 - EASTERN ASIA
In China, warm and dry May weather stressed winter wheat and reduced soil moisture for summer crops across the North China Plain. Recent rain brought relief but more is needed. Near normal May rains kept irrigation supplies adequate across southern China and boosted topsoil moisture across most of Manchuria.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Frequent, widespread showers improved conditions for main-season rice throughout Indochina, although some flooding occurred along major rivers. Rain was especially timely for Thailand's corn, following an earlier hot, dry spell. In the Philippines, scattered showers, while below normal in some areas, benefited rice, corn, and sugarcane. Seasonably dry weather in Java aided harvesting.

10 - AUSTRALIA
Dry weather continued into May across the eastern wheat areas, delaying planting. However, near normal rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for wheat planting across the west.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

CANADA: TIMELY RAINFALL FAVORS PRAIRIE CROPS

During April 1994, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather dominated the Canadian Prairie Provinces, raising some concern for inadequate topsoil moisture for spring grain and canola planting. However, from May 15 through June 9, 1994, increased rain and seasonable warming resulted in generally favorable conditions for crop planting and emergence. During the May 15 - 21 period, rainfall ranged from 15 to 75 millimeters, with the heaviest amounts falling across the south. The following week, May 22 - 28, widespread rain fell across Saskatchewan with generally less than 10 millimeters in the south and 15 to 38 millimeters in the northern crop areas. Light-to-moderate showers (5 to 25 millimeters) fell from May 29 through June 4 in Alberta and western Saskatchewan and again during June 5 - 9. Spring planting has progressed despite the rain and should be winding down as of June 9. According to the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, crops not planted by early June run a higher risk of freeze damage in the fall.

AUSTRALIA: RAINS BOOST MOISTURE FOR WINTER GRAIN ESTABLISHMENT

In April 1994, crop areas received less than 30 percent of normal rainfall, depleting topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. From May 8 through June 9, 1994, rains increased in Western and southern Australia. However, southern Queensland and central-to-northern New South Wales remained unfavorably dry. Light rain (3 to 10 millimeters per week) fell across portions of South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales during May 8 - 21. From May 22 through June 4, moderate rains (15 to 50 millimeters per week) covered the wheat areas of Western Australia and light-to-moderate rain (5 to 20 millimeters per week) fell across South Australia and Victoria. Light-to-moderate (5 to 25 millimeters) during June 5 - 9 fell across Western Australia's wheat areas as well as South Australia and Victoria. This rainfall also reached into central and eastern New South Wales, dampening the dry topsoils. Winter grain planting is being delayed due to lack of moisture in the major growing areas of New South Wales and Queensland. However, wheat can be planted until early July in most areas.

ROMANIA AND BULGARIA: HEAVY RAINS FINALLY REACH THE EAST

During April and May 1994, precipitation was well below normal across the major summer crop growing areas of southeastern Romania and northern Bulgaria. Low soil moisture was hindering corn growth and development. However, much needed moderate-to-heavy rain (25 to 182 millimeters) fell across this region during the week of June 1 - 7.

EUROPE (EU): MOSTLY FAVORABLE CONDITIONS CONTINUE

Spring planting and crop development progressed favorably across western Europe during the period of April 10 through June 9, 1994. Soil moisture was adequate-to-surplus across most growing areas, except for some persistently dry portions of southern and eastern Spain. During May 1994, precipitation was normal-to-above normal in northern and central Europe and below normal in the south. Dry and clear weather in the south benefited winter grain harvest. In early May, dry conditions were a concern in eastern Germany. However, moderate rain (25 to 65 millimeters) fell during the week of May 15 - 21 benefiting reproductive winter grains and emerging spring crops. Slightly lighter rain (15 to 40 millimeters) also fell that week across France and southern England, favoring corn and winter grains. The following week, May 22 - 28, moderate rain (20 to 65 millimeters) again fell across France and southern and eastern Germany. Moderate-to-heavy rain (20 to 73 millimeters) fell across much of France and the Benelux countries during May 29 through June 4. This rain kept most French crop areas adequately moist for winter grain filling and corn growth.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: SULTANA/RAISIN PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra has revised the 1993/94 production estimate (harvest is in early-1994) for sultanas/raisins from 55,000 tons (WAP 5-94) to 44,275 tons. The sharp reduction is primarily due to increased utilization of multipurpose grapes for wine production rather than dried product. This situation has been exacerbated by two consecutive small packs which depleted stocks.

BRAZIL: BEEF PACKERS EXPERIENCING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

The largest beef packer in Brazil recently applied for "Chapter 11" type bankruptcy which will allow it to reorganize its finances. This action follows the closure of several mid-sized beef packers due to financial difficulties.

Financial problems for the large packers mainly stem from steep interest payments due to the high inflation rate and excessive debt levels taken on in the course of merger activities. An additional problem facing the major packers is the fact that cattle prices are high at a time when demand for beef is relatively weak.

CANADA: TRIAL PLAN EXPECTED TO BOOST BROILER PRODUCTION

The Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency (CCMA) has agreed to a trial plan that will allow Ontario to increase its broiler production by approximately 20 percent during the May - August period of 1994. This action follows two decades of conservative adjustments in provincial production quotas as the CCMA attempted to keep producer returns at a favorable level. Reportedly, after several decades of limited production growth, Ontario poultry production is only two-thirds what it should be based on patterns of development in the United States. In addition to the more favorable quota for Ontario, other provinces will also be permitted to adjust production to meet demand.

JAPAN: LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS PETITION GOVERNMENT FOR REFORMS

In an effort to lower costs in order to better compete with meat imports, producer groups representing the poultry, pork, and beef sectors have petitioned the Government to allow changes in the livestock industry, particularly with respect to feed. Among the items requested are direct producer access to duty-free corn, lower vaccination costs, relaxation of government standards for livestock buildings, and a reduction in meat inspection fees. Cooperatives, representing the feed manufacturing sector, also have petitioned the Government to allow freer access to imported feed ingredients which would facilitate a reduction in feed costs. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Tokyo, both the producer groups and the cooperatives are frustrated by the lack of positive governmental response to their petitions.

CHINA: TEA PRODUCTION CONTINUES TRENDING UPWARD

China's tea production for 1994 is forecast at a record 625,000 tons, up 4 percent from 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. Planted and harvested area for 1994 are also forecast at an all-time high of 1.1 million hectares and 900,000 hectare's, respectively. Area and production estimates are as follows in 1,000 hectares and 1,000 tons:

	1992	1993	1994 1/
Area Planted	1,084	1,090	1,095
Area Harvested	840	870	900
Production	560	600	625
Green Tea	383	405	415
Black Tea	76	85	95
Other Tea 2/	101	110	115

1/Preliminary.
2/Other category includes oolong, jasmine, and other miscellaneous teas.

Strong world demand for Chinese teas, particularly black tea, is the key factor fueling the production increases. Tea is China's fourth largest agricultural export. In 1993, exports were valued at US$456.0 million. The United States is the main export market for China's black tea, but the revival of exports to Russia was largely responsible for trade growth in 1993. Given tea's role as a significant source of foreign exchange, production and exports are forecast to expand through the remainder of the decade.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS AND CROP CONDITIONS

U. S. winter wheat production is forecast at 1.67 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast, but down 5 percent from 1993 according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The weather was similar to that observed as recently as May 1992, with drier-than-normal conditions covering much of the Corn Belt. Also, as in May 1992, late-spring wetness developed across the southern High Plains, while dryness stressed crops in the Southeast.

May began with many producers waiting for fields to dry so spring planting could resume. Rainy, cool weather in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys interrupted planting progress, slowed crop development, and stressed some of the early emerging plants. Planting of most of the Nation's row crops began in early-May, ahead of the 5-year average, and the dry weather allowed producers to maintain their lead. Seeding of small grains started the month slightly behind the average. Cool weather slowed some germination in the Corn Belt. By mid-May, a warm weather system brought summer-like temperatures that dried fields and boosted crop development. Continued hot, dry weather later in the month inhibited some crop development in the Midwest. The Central Plains and Southeastern States reported short soil moisture levels at month's end. Planting and field preparations proceeded rapidly with corn, rice, and spring wheat planting nearly completed by the end of the month.

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress and crop condition report for the week ending June 5, 1994.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	1994	1993	AVERAGE
WINTER WHEAT: % headed	89	81	85
WINTER WHEAT: %harvested	4	2	3
SPRING WHEAT: % emerged	95	96	95
SOYBEANS: % planted	88	61	68
COTTON: % planted	90	92	88
SORGHUM: % planted	80	59	64
RICE: % emerged	91	74	82

U.S.CROP CONDITIONS

	WINTER WHEAT PERCENT		SPRING WHEAT PERCENT	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
EXCELLENT	4	17	11	9
GOOD	39	54	69	69
FAIR	46	25	18	20
POOR	9	3	2	2
VERY POOR	2	1	0	0

	COTTON PERCENT		RICE PERCENT		CORN PERCENT	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
EXCELLENT	11	1	6	1	7	4
GOOD	58	42	80	43	66	47
FAIR	27	49	14	50	25	40
POOR	4	6	0	6	2	7
VERY POOR	0	2	0	0	0	2

RUSSIA: SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

Russia's sugar production estimate for 1993/94 has been revised to 2.7 million tons by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow. This is 9 percent above the preliminary forecast and 8 percent greater than the revised 1992/93 estimate of 2.5 million tons. The upward adjustment in both the 1992/93 and 1993/94 estimates reflects better-than-expected sucrose content and higher sugar extraction rates.

The sugar production forecast for the 1994/95 season remains unchanged at 2.3 million tons, 15 percent below 1993/94. The reduced production outlook reflects an 8-percent drop in planted area vis-a-vis 1993/94, to 1.2 million hectares.

The Russian sugarbeet crop for 1994/95 is forecast at 23.0 million tons, down 10 percent from 1993/94 due to cutbacks in planted area. Spring 1994 plantings were off 8 percent from a year ago because of high prices for seed and other inputs.

The Russian sugar processing industry consists of 95 factories and refineries, about two-thirds of which have been privatized. These units process sugarbeets inefficiently due to low labor productivity and outmoded technology. A number of factories and refineries are essentially bankrupt because of higher input costs, competitively priced refined sugar imports, and reduced state support. Thus far, government policy has offered little relief for the sugar processing industry. The Government's program to renovate this sector has not been implemented because it lacks sufficient resources and the foreign investment needed has not materialized.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In western crop areas of the former Soviet Union, above-normal precipitation in May provided adequate-to-abundant moisture for crops over most of Russia, northern Ukraine, the Baltic States, and Belarus. The rain that covered North Caucasus, Russia was timely, benefiting winter grains as they entered the heading stage.

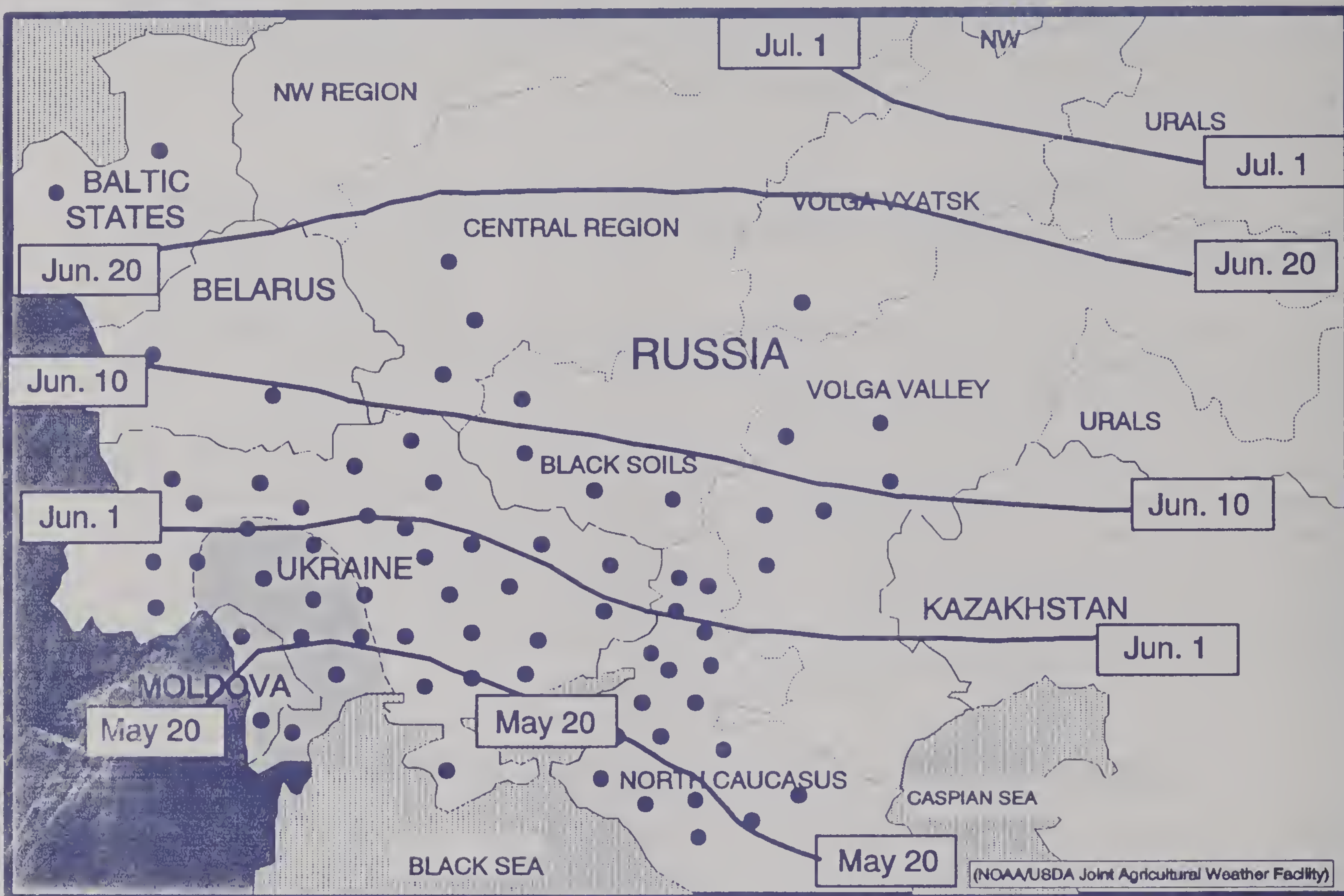
In contrast, the combination of periodic heat and chronic dryness in Moldova and southwestern Ukraine hampered summer crop establishment and the development of winter wheat. In late-May and early-June, rain over these areas stabilized conditions for winter grains, although subsoil moisture remained critically low. Historically, about 25 percent of Ukraine's winter wheat crop is grown in the southwestern part of the country. Since early-June, unseasonably cool weather has been accompanied by variable precipitation over most of Russia, northern Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States, maintaining adequate moisture, but slowing crop development.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, significant rain in early-May over Kazakhstan was followed by drier weather which began around May 15 and continued through the end of the month. The dry weather favored rapid planting. In Russia, above-normal precipitation occurred in the form of periodic showers. Since early-June, a warming trend over Russia and Kazakhstan was accompanied by little, if any, precipitation, allowing rapid spring grain planting. Although moisture conditions favored germination and early growth in most areas, topsoil moisture has become limited in Kazakhstan where dryness has persisted since mid-May.

MAP 2

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

AVERAGE HEADING DATES FOR WINTER GRAINS



Each dot represents 500,000 metric tons of winter wheat.

Area experiencing drought conditions.

<u>HIGHLIGHTS: MAY 10 - JUNE 8, 1994</u>

- Above-normal precipitation in Russia, Belarus, and the Baltic States increased soil moisture but unseasonably cool weather slowed crop development.

- Winter grains were progressing through heading in Ukraine and southern Russia.

- Chronic dryness and periodic heat in Moldova and southwestern Ukraine hampered summer crop establishment and winter wheat development. Recent rain eases drought.

The preliminary forecast for 1994/95 world green coffee production is 90.6 million 60-kilogram bags, down 4 percent from the revised estimate of 94.2 million harvested last season and 13 percent less than the record 104.3 million bag crop of 1991/92. The decline is expected, in part, because of low grower prices which followed the collapse of the economic provisions of the International Coffee Agreement five years ago. This seriously crippled grower incomes and led to poor management practices that substantially reduced yields and left many coffee plantations in disarray.

The downward revision from the December 1993 (WAP 12-93) estimate of 97.7 million bags was primarily due to a 2.0 million bag reduction in Colombia, a 1.0 million bag cut in the Cote d'Ivoire, and a 500,000 bag combined decrease in two Central American countries. The downward adjustments were attributed to low grower prices which discouraged proper cultural practices and problems with the coffee borer pest in Colombia. These and other selected countries that had substantive changes in the December 1993/94 estimate are (current estimate is followed by the former estimate in parenthesis in millions of bags): Colombia, 12.0 (14.0); Cote d'Ivoire, 2.7 (3.7); Guatemala, 2.8 (3.0); El Salvador 2.2 (2.5), and Peru, 0.9 (1.2).

Brazil: Coffee production for 1994/95 is forecast at 23.5 million bags, unchanged from the March 1994 forecast, but down 18 percent from 1993/94 and 38 percent less than the 38.0 million produced during the 1987/88 season. Following the suspension of the International Coffee Agreement's economic clauses in July 1989, export prices for Brazilian coffee began trending downward--from US$1.30 per pound in June 1989 to US$0.60 per pound in May 1993. The gradual increase in production costs and subsequent cutbacks on inputs caused a sharp reduction in yields. The decline in grower prices also led to the uprooting of over one billion coffee trees--about 25 percent of the total tree population of 4.2 billion. These uprootings reduced Brazil's coffee production potential by approximately 10.0 million bags.

Colombia: Coffee production for 1994/95 is forecast at 12.5 million bags, up 4 percent from this season, but 30 percent below the 1991/92 record of nearly 18.0 million. Strong world prices are expected to improve grower revenue, resulting in better fertilization and plantation management. The refinancing of coffee grower loans also may free capital that can be used to boost productivity.

Colombia's coffee production policy is framed by FEDECAFE (Colombian Coffee Growers Federation). One of FEDECAFE's main objectives is to maximize coffee productivity on the most suitable lands, while providing income alternatives to coffee growers located on lands considered marginal for coffee production.

Indonesia: Coffee production in 1994/95 is forecast at 7.0 million bags, down 7 percent from the record 7.5 million produced last season. The flowering stage was disrupted by rains that continued past the normal onset of the dry season. Additionally, the heavy rainfall caused some localized flooding which delayed the harvest six to eight weeks.

Coffee production in Indonesia is characterized by smallholders who account for more than 90 percent of total production. Although coffee is grown throughout the Indonesian archipelago, production is concentrated on the island of Sumatra, which contributes nearly 70 percent of Indonesia's total output.

Mexico: Coffee production in 1994/95 is forecast at 4.3 million bags, up 4 percent from 1993/94, but 22 percent below the record 5.5 million harvested in 1988/89. The increase forecast for 1994/95 is due to favorable weather and government subsidies designed to support coffee growers' income. To date, the uprising in the State of Chiapas in early-1994 has not caused significant production losses, but an uncertain climate prevails.

Significant production increases are not anticipated in the short-term because of poor tree maintenance in recent years. Many coffee producers have applied little or no fertilizer, done little, if any, pruning, and have not instituted any pest or disease control measures.

However, strong world prices should translate into higher grower returns in the near future, enabling growers to improve cultural practices.

In early-1994, the Government implemented a new support program for coffee growers. The program supports growers' income via direct payments based on land ownership. Thus far, most of the payments have gone to low-income producers.

Cote d'Ivoire: Coffee production in 1994/95 is forecast at 3.2 million bags, up 19 percent from 1993/94, but 48 percent less than the record 6.1 million harvested in 1980/81. The larger crop forecast for 1994/95 is due to favorable rainfall and higher grower prices. Early-season rainfall--followed by periods of sunshine and then a return of the rains after the cherries had set--favored abundant tree flowering and cherry formation in most producing areas. The increase in producer prices has rekindled interest in coffee production, prevented the abandonment of additional coffee plantations, and enabled growers to hire the labor necessary to do proper crop maintenance.

Cote d'Ivoire's coffee area remains relatively stagnant because recent low prices have not given growers any incentive to expand their holdings. The Government's new production policy objective is to increase annual output to 5.8 million bags. To achieve this objective, the first phase of Cote d'Ivoire's Coffee Recovery Program will begin this year. The program will provide financial grants to rehabilitate 100,000 hectares of existing plantation land and establish 100,000 hectares of new plantations over the next five years. The Coffee Recovery Program will operate concurrently with the ongoing Coffee Regeneration Program which calls for the radical pruning of coffee trees more than 15 years old and the replanting of trees more than 25 years old.

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TABLE 20

WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(1,000 60–Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 June
NORTH AMERICA				
Costa Rica	2,530	2,620	2,475	2,375
Cuba	450	400	400	400
Dominican Republic	702	717	750	700
El Salvador	2,357	2,894	2,200	2,650
Guatemala	3,549	3,584	2,800	2,760
Haiti	550	500	430	400
Honduras	2,255	1,981	2,000	1,975
Jamaica	38	40	40	45
Mexico	4,620	4,180	4,150	4,300
Nicaragua	782	545	700	675
Panama	150	150	150	150
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	15	15
United States 3/	229	209	225	210
TOTAL	18,227	17,835	16,335	16,655
SOUTH AMERICA				
Bolivia	476	500	400	400
Brazil	28,500	24,000	28,500	23,500
Colombia	17,980	14,950	12,000	12,500
Ecuador	1,700	1,560	1,850	1,870
Guyana	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	400	650	500	600
Peru	1,150	1,190	900	1,020
Venezuela	1,350	750	1,200	1,000
TOTAL	51,561	43,605	45,355	40,895
AFRICA				
Angola	170	170	150	150
Benin	35	35	35	35
Burundi	562	607	375	350
Cameroon	1,920	837	920	1,000
Central African Rep.	350	350	350	350
Congo	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	3,967	2,500	2,700	3,200
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	3,000	2,800	3,300	3,200
Gabon	25	25	25	25
Ghana	32	20	25	30
Guinea	125	100	100	100
Kenya	1,505	1,217	1,250	1,340
Liberia	30	25	10	10
Madagascar	1,150	1,000	1,100	1,000
Malawi	90	70	70	70
Nigeria	90	90	90	90
Rwanda	550	650	487	250
Sierra Leone	90	90	80	70
Tanzania	790	955	565	700
Togo	200	80	125	100
Uganda	2,900	2,800	2,700	3,000
Zaire	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,100
Zambia	15	28	30	30
Zimbabwe	100	50	215	230
TOTAL	19,236	15,839	15,842	16,470
ASIA				
India	3,200	2,700	3,350	2,900
Indonesia	7,100	7,350	7,500	7,000
Malaysia	75	75	75	75
Philippines	950	900	875	860
Sri Lanka	75	50	60	60
Thailand	1,000	1,175	1,200	1,200
Vietnam	1,980	2,250	2,500	3,300
Yemen	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	14,445	14,565	15,625	15,460
OCEANIA				
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	841	1,060	1,000	1,100
TOTAL	846	1,065	1,005	1,105
WORLD TOTAL	104,315	92,909	94,162	90,585

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.
2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.
3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross–border movements.

June 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

FOREIGN RICE CROP OUTLOOK FOR 1994/95

This article presents early indications of the 1994/95 rice crop prospects outside the United States. Information in this article is based on field reports received from U.S. agricultural attaches together with analysis from Washington-based USDA staff. The first official USDA forecast of individual countries' area, yield, and production will be released July 12, 1994. Currently, total foreign production is forecast at 344.0 million tons (milled-basis), up 3.0 million or 1 percent from 1993/94. Refer to Table 10, Rice Area, Yield, and Production for 1993/94 country detail.

China: Despite government efforts to maintain a high level of grain production, China's rice area in 1994/95 is expected to drop slightly from the 30.4 million hectares harvested last year. Although prices are higher, the downward trend is still expected to continue, albeit at a slower pace, as farmers switch to cash crops or alternative land uses. Farmers will continue to emphasize higher-quality, but lower yielding rice varieties. Most rice is planted along the Yangtze River Valley and the south, although some rice is produced in the north. China produces three rice crops; early rice is planted in April and harvested in July; single-crop rice is planted in May and harvested in September; and late-double- cropped rice is planted in June and harvested in October. Recent weather over central and southern China has been favorably wet, replenishing irrigation supplies.

India: Rice area is expected to exceed 41.2 million hectares in 1994/95, rebounding to normal levels. The increase is forecast due to the near completion of repair work to a major canal system in Andhra Pradesh. Planting of the 1994/95 crop will begin in June, at the start of the monsoon season. India's rice area and yield are dependent on monsoon performance, with only 45 percent of total area being irrigated. Over 95 percent of the rice crop is irrigated in the three states of Punjab, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh and accounts for approximately 25 percent of total production. Fertilizer use is high in these states, although, for the nation as a whole, usage is limited.

Bangladesh: Rice area is expected to be down slightly from the 10.2 million hectares in 1993/94. Over the past several years, area had been declining as prices fell in response to high government stocks. However, a recent rise in rice prices may stall the downward trend and prompt farmers to apply additional inputs. Only 28 percent of total rice area is irrigated, making rice particularly dependent on monsoon rainfall. The 1994/95 Aus plantings (the first of 3 crops) has been delayed by a tropical cyclone in early-May that caused localized flooding.

Pakistan: Rice area is expected to be virtually unchanged from the 1993/94 level of 2.2 million hectares. Nearly all rice is irrigated, drawing on both surface and groundwater resources. In an effort to improve yields, the government has a price support system which is adjusted each year to keep pace with changes in the cost of production. The 1994/95 price support has not been announced, but during 1993/94 support prices increased by 6 to 16 percent, depending on the variety.

Thailand: Harvested area is projected to increase from the 1993/94 level, assuming normal rainfall. The 1993/94 main season crop was reduced due to dryness and the second-season crop area, which is heavily irrigated, fell below expectations because of record low reservoir levels. Unseasonable heavy rains during May caused farmers to begin planting the main season 1994/95 rice crop earlier than normal; however, the Ministry of Agriculture is urging farmers to delay planting until mid-June in order to maximize yield.

Burma: Rice harvested area is likely to increase from 1993/94 as irrigated cropland and second crop area is expanded. The second crop is mostly irrigated and comprises about 25 percent of the total rice area, while 10 percent of the main crop is irrigated. Input use (fertilizer and high-yielding seeds) were reported up last year, and is expected to continue to increase in 1994/95. Spring-rice planting was delayed by a tropical cyclone in early May; however, the heavy rains provided beneficial moisture for the rainfed crops.

Indonesia: Rice area is expected to be down slightly from last season. Farmer response to the prices of alternative food crops and the conversion of prime agricultural land in Java to industrial and housing estates are factors contributing to the

decrease in area. Heavy rain during late January and early February caused flooding and may have inflicted some crop damage, thus lowering yield prospects from the record level achieved last season. In addition, the continued reduction of subsidies for fertilizer resulted in about a 10 percent increase in fertilizer prices from last season, which caused producers to cut back on application rates, thereby constraining yield potential.

Vietnam: Vietnam's three rice crops for 1994/95 will likely be of similar size to those harvested in 1993/94. Harvested area is expected to increase slightly from 1993/94 as the Government is encouraging production in an effort to expand exports. Area has increased 7 percent since 1989. Actual yields will depend upon the level of input use and the performance of the monsoon rains.

Japan: Harvested area is expected to increase slightly from 1993/94 as producers respond to the Government's program to expand area. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries announced that it will relax mandatory requirements for rice paddy diversion to alternative crops from the current target of 673,000 hectares to 600,000 effective April 1994 - March 1995. In 1993/94, cold, cloudy, wet weather throughout the growing season significantly lowered Japan's rice production.

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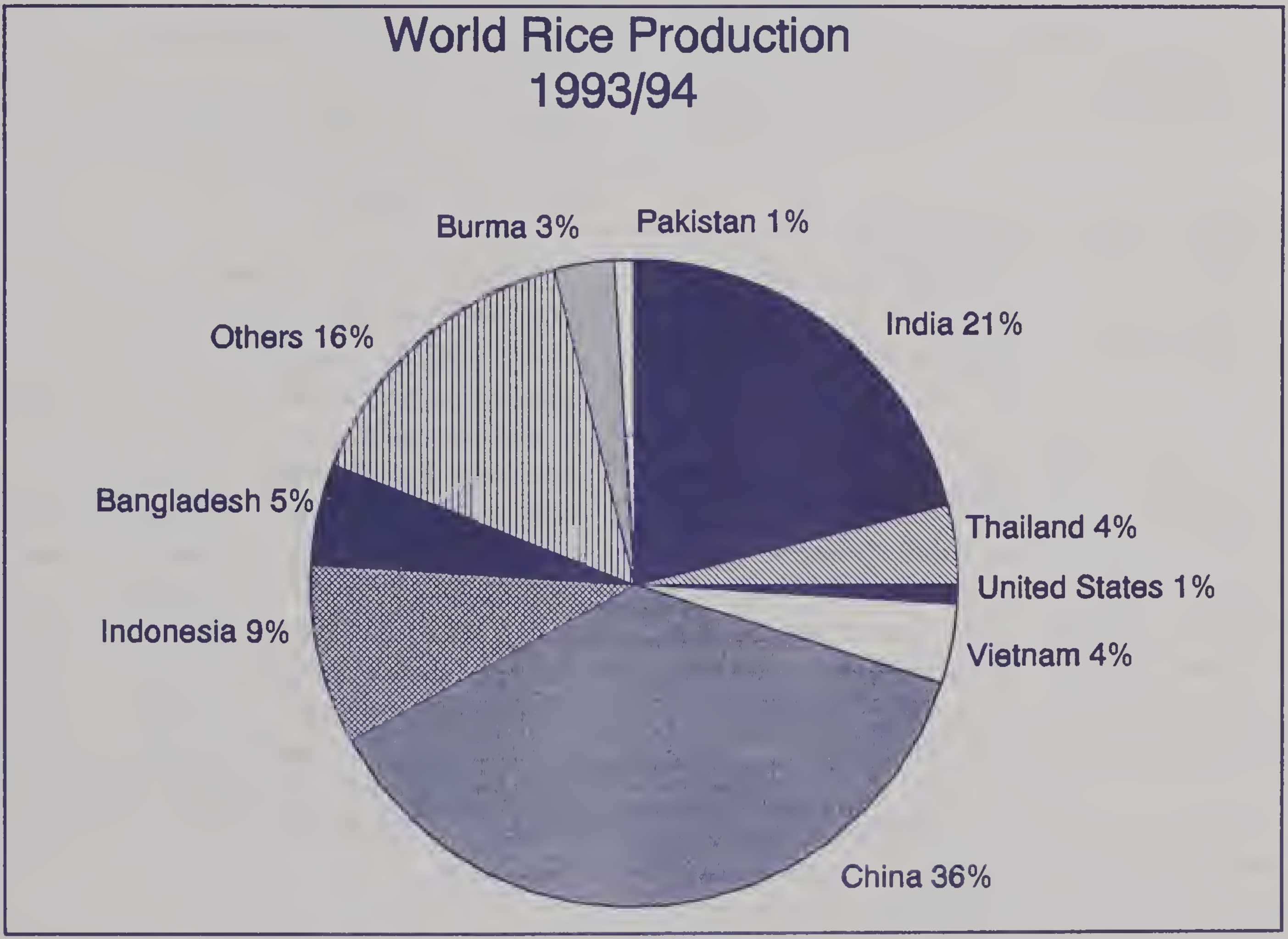

The preliminary forecast for world tobacco production (farm sales weight basis) is 7.8 million tons, down 6 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 8.3 million. Declining demand has gradually pushed world market prices and grower returns downward. This has caused producers in nearly all major tobacco growing countries to reduce output.

Eleven countries--China, the United States, India, Brazil, Turkey, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Greece, Italy, Pakistan, and Malawi--grow approximately 80 percent of the world's tobacco. With the exception of Indonesia and Pakistan, these countries account for the bulk of world tobacco exports.

China: In China, which produces 40 to 45 percent of the total, output is projected down for the second consecutive year. The 1994 crop is forecast at 3.38 million tons, down 2 percent from 1993 as growers cut back plantings in response to poor grower returns last year. Preliminary assessments for 1994 indicate that production of flue-cured and dark air/sun-cured tobacco will be lower, while burley and oriental production will continue trending upward.

United States: Tobacco production for 1994 is forecast at 674,016 tons, down 8 percent from 1993. The forecast is based on growers' planting intentions for 1994 which are lower than in 1993.

India: The 1994 tobacco crop is forecast at 570,500 tons, down slightly from last year. Flue-cured production--the main tobacco type exported--is forecast down 19 percent, to 128,000 tons, because low farmgate prices forced growers to plant less. Dark air/sun-cured tobacco--used primarily in the domestic market--is forecast up 6 percent, to 420,000 tons.

Brazil: The same pattern is likely to occur in Brazil, where the 1994 crop forecast of 461,000 tons is off 24 percent from last year due to reduced plantings. Tobacco harvested in the southern part of Brazil, normally destined for the export market, is forecast down 27 percent, to 415,000 tons; in the north, where the crop is consumed locally, production is projected up 21 percent, to 46,000 tons.

Turkey: Tobacco production has been trending downward for the past several years as the increasing popularity of blended cigarettes has lowered demand for oriental tobacco. Unmanufactured tobacco production in 1994 is forecast at 305,750 tons, down 6 percent from 1993. In an effort to stem rising stock levels, the Government plans to limit production in 1995 to 220,000 tons. However, tobacco is a politically sensitive issue in Turkey and efforts to limit production or cut support prices are expected to face strong opposition.

Zimbabwe: Tobacco production for 1994 is forecast at 190,630 tons, down 19 percent from 1993. Although this represents a significant reduction from last season, ample rainfall during the first few months of 1994 is expected to have a highly beneficial effect on yields, perhaps boosting output above earlier projections.

Indonesia: The 1994 tobacco crop is forecast at 162,050 tons, up 6 percent from 1993. The upturn in production reflects area increases for flue-cured and dark air/sun-cured tobaccos and strong domestic demand.

Greece: The forecast for the 1994 tobacco crop is 140,900 tons, down 5 percent from 1993 mainly due to a moderate reduction in planted area. If this production level is realized, it will present a problem for growers because the new EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that was recently implemented has imposed smaller production quotas, by variety and by individual producer, with payment of premiums prohibited for tobacco produced above the fixed ceiling. Greece's 1994 quota is 126,700 tons. The quota, broken out by varietal type, is as follows in tons with projected 1994 production in parenthesis: flue-cured, 30,700 (37,000); burley, 12,400 (12,900); oriental, 83,600 (91,000).

Italy: Tobacco area and production continues to trend downward in line with adjustments made by the EU in the tobacco quota system. Production in 1994 is forecast at 135,000 tons, down 7 percent from 1993 and 10 percent

below 1992 mainly because of area reductions. Even if the forecast is realized, production will still be 2,200 tons above Italy's 1994 EU tobacco quota of 132,800 tons.

Pakistan: The 1994 tobacco crop is forecast at 104,100 tons, down 2 percent from 1993 due to projected yield reductions. All tobacco in Pakistan is grown on irrigated land. Current assessments indicate that water supplies will be less than normal in 1994 because of low reservoir levels and an unusually dry winter. The long-term outlook is for continued expansion in the tobacco sector provided that prices remain attractive and disease controls improve.

Malawi: Tobacco production for 1994 is forecast at 99,300 tons, down 26 percent from 1993 because of reduced prospects for the burley and flue-cured crops. The downturn forecast for these crops reflect significant area reductions, lower yields due to inclement weather throughout the growing season, and unfavorable producer prices.

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TABLE 21

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	26,641	30,125	28,925	71,775	83,760	68,860
Mexico	34,210	37,240	30,260	29,800	71,420	55,990
United States	317,450	302,525	277,920	780,944	731,921	674,016
Total	378,301	369,890	337,105	882,519	887,101	798,866
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	75,400	76,000	51,320	108,570	114,000	85,000
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	334,000	349,000	280,000	577,000	608,000	461,000
Chile	5,239	6,075	5,095	16,505	19,647	16,155
Colombia	28,050	25,969	29,059	42,834	43,600	44,685
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Paraguay	5,100	6,500	6,500	10,500	13,000	13,000
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	8,900	9,000	9,000	13,499	13,500	13,500
Total	463,039	478,894	387,324	778,508	821,347	642,940
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	1,007	1,072	1,072	1,913	2,180	2,180
El Salvador	561	561	561	1,038	1,038	1,038
Guatemala	6,945	8,981	5,405	14,050	18,500	10,511
Honduras	3,588	5,157	5,157	6,585	9,177	9,177
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	1,094	1,094	1,094	2,188	2,188	2,188
Total	15,435	19,105	15,529	30,324	37,633	29,644
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	31,090	50,000	50,000	27,359	15,000	22,000
Dominican Republic	21,130	18,351	19,000	19,904	16,264	18,444
Jamaica	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Total	53,395	69,526	70,175	49,602	33,603	42,783
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	417	400	400	1,409	1,497	1,400
France	10,211	10,839	10,880	23,145	25,838	26,450
Germany	3,803	3,794	4,016	8,330	8,824	9,280
Greece	102,496	82,000	79,500	196,500	148,000	140,900
Italy	65,102	61,800	57,600	150,784	145,000	135,000
Portugal	2,240	2,027	2,345	5,311	2,902	5,955
Spain	19,782	18,570	18,570	45,612	41,600	42,300
Total	204,051	179,430	173,311	431,091	373,661	361,285
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	53,153	38,885	30,000	71,914	49,697	38,162
Czechoslovakia	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,949	4,949	4,949
Hungary	9,500	9,750	9,750	15,800	17,000	17,000
Poland	22,520	19,123	21,650	48,675	36,100	48,200
Romania	6,474	9,367	15,300	7,600	11,400	18,000
Yugoslavia	46,000	46,000	46,000	55,833	55,833	55,833
Total	164,447	149,925	149,500	219,771	189,979	197,144

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
FSU-12						
Armenia	4,304	4,304	4,304	217	1,100	1,100
Azerbaijan	17,200	17,200	17,200	34,100	63,250	63,250
Belarus	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,606	2,606	2,606
Georgia	5,380	5,380	5,380	7,000	8,800	8,800
Kazakhstan	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,088	2,100	2,100
Kyrgyzstan	20,500	21,000	21,000	18,187	55,550	55,550
Moldova	35,508	35,508	35,508	40,100	65,000	65,000
Russia	3,349	3,349	3,349	1,651	2,420	2,420
Tajikistan	3,228	3,228	3,228	5,290	10,593	10,593
Turkmenistan	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	5,380	5,380	5,380	10,651	12,311	12,311
Uzbekistan	11,836	11,836	11,836	18,810	18,810	18,810
Total	110,989	111,489	111,489	143,270	245,110	245,110
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,000	5,000	5,000
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	3,232	3,870	4,660	3,746	4,238	5,367
Tunisia	6,500	7,000	7,000	6,300	6,000	6,620
Total	13,332	14,470	15,260	16,496	16,688	18,437
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Cameroon	3,400	3,400	3,400	5,500	5,500	5,500
Central Africa Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cote d'Ivoire	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,150	2,150	2,150
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,500
Ghana	3950	3950	3950	1500	1500	1500
Kenya	8,805	8,805	8,805	9,910	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,500
Malawi	130,800	129,800	113,000	137,884	133,798	99,300
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,223	9,223	9,223
Reunion	200	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	24,230	24,101	17,079	36,811	32,442	27,485
Swaziland	200	200	200	200	200	200
Tanzania	21,250	21,250	21,250	14,055	14,055	14,055
Togo	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	4,882	4,882	4,882	6,000	6,000	6,000
Zimbabwe	86,786	92,952	74,225	211,394	235,286	190,630
Total	337,103	342,140	299,591	465,717	481,154	397,043

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (Continued)

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
ASIA						
Bangladesh	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,000	40,000	40,000
Burma	21,700	21,700	22,000	17,000	17,000	18,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
China	2,092,900	2,149,500	1,819,300	3,499,000	3,456,600	3,382,800
India	427,000	417,700	407,000	584,400	580,600	570,500
Indonesia	196,500	207,500	208,800	145,420	152,800	162,050
Japan	27,464	27,349	26,691	79,366	67,430	65,795
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	29,604	36,588	36,000	79,567	106,493	87,800
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	12,551	12,928	13,580	12,206	10,480	9,250
Pakistan	58,622	59,210	59,650	107,980	105,966	104,100
Philippines	70,800	62,605	33,660	114,926	102,243	50,000
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	7,442	7,845	7,408	17,008	18,107	18,345
Thailand	74,000	73,900	43,200	101,200	102,000	55,500
Vietnam	31,455	36,000	36,000	27,286	32,000	32,000
Total	3,152,703	3,215,490	2,815,954	4,888,359	4,854,719	4,659,140
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Jordan	1,850	1,850	1,850	2,200	2,200	2,200
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Syria	17,839	11,643	13,770	22,200	14,200	16,855
Turkey	327,380	327,620	313,620	331,786	326,104	305,750
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	376,269	370,313	358,440	398,086	384,404	366,705
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,886	4,536	3,000	13,410	12,450	8,100
New Zealand	600	600	600	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	5,486	5,136	3,600	14,960	14,000	9,650
OTHER 3/	5,551	5,579	5,594	5,866	5,869	5,902
WORLD	5,280,101	5,331,387	4,742,872	8,324,569	8,345,268	7,774,649

1/ Forecast.
2/ FSU–12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	26,007	29,750	28,500	70,128	83,000	68,000
Mexico	7,290	7,200	7,430	8,570	15,230	14,880
United States	162,485	161,918	150,142	410,970	402,299	370,226
Total	195,782	198,868	186,072	489,668	500,529	453,106
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	39,000	38,000	25,400	55,500	64,200	43,500
Brazil	203,000	202,000	173,000	407,000	428,000	324,000
Chile	1,593	1,759	1,674	4,563	5,045	4,610
Colombia	2,070	2,230	2,360	4,176	4,752	4,603
Ecuador	650	650	650	1,575	1,575	1,575
Peru	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,820	1,820	1,820
Uruguay	665	665	665	1,250	1,250	1,250
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,794	7,795	7,795
Total	253,178	251,504	209,949	483,678	514,437	389,153
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	291	283	283	613	600	600
El Salvador	366	366	366	670	670	670
Honduras	872	1,042	1,042	1,743	2,030	2,030
Nicaragua	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,029	2,191	2,191	4,026	4,300	4,300
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,664	1,340	1,500	3,494	2,600	3,149
Jamaica	547	547	547	1,212	1,212	1,212
Total	2,211	1,887	2,047	4,706	3,812	4,361
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	3,136	3,860	3,920	6,300	7,973	8,170
Germany	914	1,048	1,378	1,525	1,777	2,320
Greece	28,796	19,000	17,500	79,000	43,000	37,000
Italy	23,561	20,000	20,000	53,517	48,000	48,000
Portugal	1,899	1,634	1,915	4,290	1,906	4,679
Spain	13,800	13,100	13,200	30,360	27,000	29,000
Total	72,106	58,642	57,913	174,992	129,656	129,169
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	9,254	5,770	5,000	11,280	7,530	5,997
Czechoslovakia	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,709	3,709	3,709
Hungary	5,800	6,000	6,000	8,200	9,000	9,000
Poland	9,722	7,150	7,900	18,860	12,800	16,600
Romania	1,420	2,900	4,700	1,540	3,150	5,100
Yugoslavia	12,000	12,000	12,000	16,650	16,650	16,650
Total	40,196	35,820	37,600	60,239	52,839	57,056

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22 (Continued)

FLUE–CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Ghana	3,230	3,230	3,230	1,120	1,120	1,120
Kenya	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,920	5,920	5,920
Madagascar	750	750	750	1,200	1,200	1,200
Malawi	18,500	18,700	17,000	25,710	25,494	22,000
Mozambique	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,350	1,350
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,752	1,752	1,752
South Africa	20,539	20,176	13,100	32,759	27,150	22,000
Tanzania	18,218	18,218	18,218	11,000	11,000	11,000
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Zaire	880	880	880	1,400	1,400	1,400
Zambia	4,082	4,082	4,082	5,000	5,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	80,070	82,702	67,000	201,162	218,370	180,000
Total	160,989	163,458	138,980	295,323	306,706	259,692
ASIA						
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Burma	3,644	3,644	4,049	2,617	1,836	2,462
Cambodia	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
China	1,849,300	1,911,000	1,605,000	3,119,000	3,080,000	3,050,000
India	153,550	140,706	123,000	159,190	158,860	128,000
Indonesia	53,500	58,000	58,300	35,600	39,500	40,800
Japan	18,367	18,385	17,891	52,944	42,001	40,800
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Korea, South	19,872	23,333	23,330	48,599	62,900	54,400
Laos	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,025	1,025	1,025
Malaysia	11,905	12,355	13,000	11,509	9,942	8,700
Pakistan	20,279	26,580	28,250	46,560	54,106	56,500
Philippines	36,200	35,400	21,700	56,236	53,844	32,000
Sri Lanka	6,117	6,117	6,117	4,909	4,909	4,909
Taiwan	7,442	7,845	7,408	17,008	18,107	18,345
Thailand	34,400	36,900	18,300	44,000	48,000	22,000
Vietnam	11796	13500	13500	9550	11200	11200
Total	2,257,222	2,324,615	1,970,695	3,641,347	3,618,830	3,503,741
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,750	2,750	2,750	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan	1,850	1,850	1,850	2,200	2,200	2,200
Syria	1,841	1,662	2,250	4,200	3,800	4,500
Turkey	2,298	2,800	3,500	3,567	4,450	5,500
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	12,039	12,362	13,650	20,987	21,470	23,220
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,886	4,536	3,000	13,410	12,450	8,100
New Zealand	583	583	583	1,520	1,520	1,520
Total	5,469	5,119	3,583	14,930	13,970	9,620
OTHER 2/	3,032	3,058	3,123	2,481	2,502	2,776
WORLD	3,004,253	3,057,524	2,625,803	5,192,377	5,169,051	4,836,194

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Morocco, Switzerland, Cyprus, and Morocco.

TABLE 23

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	22,660	23,590	14,870	15,590	45,790	27,810
United States	134,642	121,287	108,903	326,387	286,507	262,435
Total	157,302	144,877	123,773	341,977	332,297	290,245
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	28,000	30,500	18,800	44,430	42,600	32,800
Brazil	53,000	71,000	51,000	95,000	135,000	86,000
Chile	3,372	4,065	3,170	11,061	13,857	10,800
Colombia	3,254	2,667	2,299	5,655	4,665	3,889
Ecuador	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Peru	400	400	400	380	380	380
Uruguay	65	65	65	50	50	50
Venezuela	3,900	4,000	4,000	5,705	5,705	5,705
Total	92,691	113,397	80,434	163,981	203,957	141,324
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	193	148	148	326	325	325
El Salvador	195	195	195	368	368	368
Guatemala	6,945	8,981	5,405	14,050	18,500	10,511
Honduras	2,065	3,425	3,425	3,400	5,751	5,751
Nicaragua	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
Panama	1,094	1,094	1,094	2,188	2,188	2,188
Total	11,642	14,993	11,417	22,632	29,432	21,443
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,158	511	1,000	2,516	1,108	2,170
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	2,269	2,568	2,600	4,950	6,074	6,329
Germany	1,717	1,541	1,414	3,880	3,767	3,535
Greece	5,300	4,000	4,000	12,500	13,000	12,900
Italy	15,030	14,900	13,600	46,500	45,500	41,500
Portugal	341	393	430	1,021	996	1,276
Spain	5,714	5,200	5,100	14,641	14,000	12,700
Total	30,371	28,602	27,144	83,492	83,337	78,240
OTHER W. EUROPE						
Switzerland	650	665	675	1,412	1,380	1,405
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	2,370	1,400	1,000	3,209	2,050	1,635
Czechoslovakia	800	800	800	1,240	1,240	1,240
Hungary	150	150	150	600	600	600
Poland	4,438	4,650	5,600	8,610	8,300	12,300
Romania	1,705	2,250	3,500	1,730	2,640	3,900
Yugoslavia	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,330	3,330	3,330
Total	11,463	11,250	13,050	18,719	18,160	23,005

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	360	360	360	859	859	859
Morocco	3,173	3,770	4,500	3,610	4,037	4,900
Tunisia	6,500	7,000	7,000	6,300	6,000	6,620
Total	10,033	11,130	11,860	10,769	10,896	12,379
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	250	250	250	200	200	200
Kenya	250	250	250	278	278	278
Madagascar	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,545	1,545	1,545
Malawi	85,000	100,000	80,000	99,224	103,232	70,000
Mozambique	950	950	950	1,150	1,150	1,150
South Africa	21	0	0	6	0	0
Zaire	650	650	650	660	660	660
Zambia	800	800	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	6,416	9,945	6,900	10,188	16,794	10,500
Total	96,487	114,995	91,950	114,251	124,859	85,333
ASIA						
Bangladesh	350	350	350	280	280	280
China	55,000	56,000	56,500	70,000	72,000	74,000
India	15,100	15,500	12,000	14,000	15,000	11,500
Japan	7,908	8,078	8,045	23,823	23,438	23,300
Korea, South	9,732	13,255	12,670	30,968	43,593	33,400
Malaysia	646	573	580	697	538	550
Pakistan	521	660	700	1,040	1,120	1,200
Philippines	18,000	15,450	4,860	38,820	33,705	9,000
Sri Lanka	843	843	843	1,347	1,347	1,347
Thailand	14,700	14,000	8,300	38,000	35,000	20,000
Total	122,800	124,709	104,848	218,975	226,021	174,577
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	2,029	974	1,820	6,000	3,300	3,640
Turkey	82	100	120	173	200	250
Total	2,111	1,074	1,940	6,173	3,500	3,890
OTHER 2/	1,023	1,020	1,020	994	990	990
WORLD	537,731	567,223	469,111	985,891	1,035,937	835,001

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, Ghana, Swaziland,Tanzania, and New Zealand.

ORIENTAL TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
SOUTH AMERICA						
Chile	115	140	140	208	245	245
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	31	42	42	26	36	36
EUROPEAN UNION						
Greece	68,400	59,000	58,000	105,000	92,000	91,000
Italy	8,127	10,000	9,000	11,958	17,800	15,000
Total	76,527	69,000	67,000	116,958	109,800	106,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	41,529	31,715	24,000	57,425	40,117	30,530
Romania	1,304	1,817	3,400	1,350	2,310	3,400
Yugoslavia	32,000	32,000	32,000	35,853	35,853	35,853
Total	74,833	65,532	59,400	94,628	78,280	69,783
FSU-12						
Armenia	4,304	4,304	4,304	217	1,100	1,100
Azerbaijan	17,200	17,200	17,200	34,100	63,250	63,250
Belarus	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,606	2,606	2,606
Georgia	5,380	5,380	5,380	7,000	8,800	8,800
Kazakhstan	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,088	2,100	2,100
Kyrgyzstan	20,500	21,000	21,000	18,187	55,550	55,550
Moldova	35,508	35,508	35,508	40,100	65,000	65,000
Russia	3,349	3,349	3,349	1,651	2,420	2,420
Tajikistan	3,228	3,228	3,228	5,290	10,593	10,593
Turkmenistan	1,076	1,076	1,076	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	5,380	5,380	5,380	10,651	12,311	12,311
Uzbekistan	11,836	11,836	11,836	18,810	18,810	18,810
Total	110,989	111,489	111,489	143,270	245,110	245,110
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Malawi	1,300	1,300	1,600	400	550	700
South Africa	1,009	1,289	1,450	518	745	735
Zimbabwe	300	305	325	44	122	130
Total	4,109	4,394	4,875	2,712	3,167	3,315
ASIA						
China	6,700	7,500	7,800	8,000	8,600	8,800
Pakistan	12,527	10,163	8,800	23,500	18,500	16,000
Thailand	14,900	15,000	11,600	14,000	15,000	11,000
Total	34,127	32,663	28,200	45,500	42,100	35,800
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	10,470	10,470	10,470	12,500	12,500	12,500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	13,246	8,685	9,400	11,200	6,750	8,445
Turkey	325,000	324,720	310,000	328,046	321,454	300,000
Total	354,466	349,625	335,620	358,926	347,884	328,125
OTHER 2/	257	257	257	69	69	69
WORLD	655,454	633,142	607,023	762,297	826,691	788,483

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Cyprus and Libya.

LIGHT AIR–CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	2,030	3,980	6,360	2,690	7,680	11,340
United States	5,463	5,261	5,099	8,514	8,575	8,287
Total	7,493	9,241	11,459	11,204	16,255	19,627
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	0	0	500	0	0	770
Brazil	6,000	4,000	3,000	11,000	7,000	5,000
Colombia	740	870	960	1,156	1,439	1,475
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	6,840	4,970	4,560	12,256	8,539	7,345
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	473	542	542	888	1125	1125
Honduras	95	148	148	116	120	120
Nicaragua	140	140	140	300	300	300
Total	708	830	830	1,304	1,545	1,545
EUROPEAN UNION						
Italy	1,906	2,400	2,400	3,390	4,500	4,500
Total	1,906	2,400	2,400	3,390	4,500	4,500
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	810	810	810	600	600	600
Congo	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,050	1,050
Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,455	1,455	1,455
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,401	6,401	6,401
Reunion	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zaire	370	370	370	532	532	532
Total	11,080	11,080	11,080	11,068	11,068	11,068
ASIA						
Bangladesh	6,135	6,135	6,135	6,580	6,580	6,580
India	7,000	5,300	7,000	12,000	9,000	11,000
Japan	1,189	886	755	2,599	1,991	1,695
Korea, North	6,800	6,800	6,800	9,200	9,200	9,200
Pakistan	2,295	1,807	1,900	7,880	7,840	6,400
Sri Lanka	3,479	3,479	3,479	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total	26,898	24,407	26,069	39,349	35,701	35,965
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	723	322	300	800	350	270
WORLD	55,648	53,250	56,698	79,371	77,958	80,320

1/ Forecast.

TABLE 26

DARK AIR/SUN–CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	604	350	400	1,582	700	800
United States	1,918	1,979	1,785	4,734	5,093	4,355
Total	2,522	2,329	2,185	6,316	5,793	5,155
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	8,400	7,500	6,600	8,640	7,200	7,900
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	68,000	68,000	50,000	59,000	33,000	41,000
Chile	159	111	111	673	500	500
Colombia	21,812	20,002	23,240	31,481	32,395	34,407
Ecuador	325	325	325	450	450	450
Paraguay	5,100	6,500	6,500	10,500	13,000	13,000
Peru	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total	105,846	104,488	88,826	112,794	88,595	99,307
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	18,308	16,500	16,500	13,894	12,556	13,125
European Union						
France	4,806	4,411	4,360	11,895	11,791	11,951
Germany	1,172	1,205	1,224	2,925	3,280	3,425
Italy	13,022	11,000	9,000	28,917	22,000	18,000
Total	19,000	16,616	14,584	43,737	37,071	33,376
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Hungary	3,550	3,600	3,600	7,000	7,400	7,400
Poland	5,850	4,923	5,500	13,447	8,500	12,300
Romania	2,045	2,400	3,700	2,980	3,300	5,600
Total	35,445	34,923	36,800	38,427	34,200	40,300
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,000	5,000	5,000
Libya	300	300	300	533	533	533
Morocco	19	50	50	67	150	150
Total	3,019	3,050	3,050	5,600	5,683	5,683
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	500	500	500	500	500	500
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	750	750	750
Cote d'Ivoire	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,150	2,150	2,150
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Malawi	3,000	1,300	2,400	850	350	600
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	400	400	400	230	230	230
Nigeria	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,070	1,070	1,070
South Africa	2,661	2,636	2,529	3,528	4,547	4,750
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	450	450	450	532	532	532
Total	25,844	24,119	25,112	13,793	14,312	14,765
ASIA						
Bangladesh	21,515	21,515	21,515	19,685	19,685	19,685
Burma	18,056	18,056	17,951	14,383	15,164	15,538
Cambodia	6,400	6,400	6,400	3,800	3,800	3,800
China	181,900	175,000	150,000	302,000	296,000	250,000
India	251,350	256,194	265,000	399,210	397,740	420,000
Indonesia	125,000	132,000	133,500	88,200	92,300	100,000
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Laos	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,975	1,975	1,975
Pakistan	23,000	20,000	20,000	29,000	24,400	24,000
Sri Lanka	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,654	1,654
Vietnam	19,659	22,500	22,500	17,736	20,800	20,800
Total	666,556	671,341	656,542	896,043	891,918	875,852
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	4,780	4,780	4,780	7,200	7,200	7,200
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,930	6,930	6,930	11,200	11,200	11,200
OTHER 2/	711	711	711	751	751	751
WORLD	884,181	881,007	851,240	1,142,555	1,102,079	1,099,514

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, Benin, and Turkey.

June 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

DARK AIR–CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	30	25	25	65	60	60
Mexico	1,230	1,670	800	1,830	1,870	1,110
United States	6,483	5,342	4,775	13,652	10,887	10,342
Total	7,743	7,037	5,600	15,547	12,817	11,512
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	4,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Colombia	174	200	200	366	349	311
Ecuador	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total	4,299	4,325	3,325	5,491	5,474	5,436
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	525	500	500	1,300	1,240	1,240
Nicaragua	450	450	450	950	950	950
Total	975	950	950	2,250	2,190	2,190
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	31,090	50,000	50,000	27,359	15,000	22,000
Jamaica	628	628	628	1,127	1,127	1,127
Total	31,718	50,628	50,628	28,486	16,127	23,127
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	417	400	400	1409	1497	1400
Spain	268	270	270	611	600	600
Total	685	670	670	2,020	2,097	2,000
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	2,590	2,590	2,590	4,900	4,900	4,900
Cent. Afr. Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	5,490	5,490	5,490	7,550	7,550	7,550
ASIA						
Bangladesh	500	500	500	455	455	455
Indonesia	18,000	17,500	17,000	21,620	21,000	21,250
Philippines	16,600	11,755	7,100	19,870	14,694	9,000
Thailand	10,000	8,000	5,000	5,200	4,000	2,500
Total	45,100	37,755	29,600	47,145	40,149	33,205
OTHER 2/	285	334	334	328	372	372
WORLD	96,295	107,189	96,597	108,817	86,776	85,392

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Chad, and Turkey.

TABLE 28

DARK FIRE–CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1992	1993	1994 1/	1992	1993	1994 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	1,000	800	800	1,120	850	850
United States	6,459	6,738	7,216	16,687	18,560	18,371
Total	7,459	7,538	8,016	17,807	19,410	19,221
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	0	0	20	0	0	30
European Union						
Italy	3,456	3,500	3,600	6,502	7,200	8,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	2,510	2,400	2,650	7,758	6,500	7,000
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin	66	66	66	133	133	133
Ghana	190	190	190	100	100	100
Kenya	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,712	3,712	3,712
Malawi	23,000	8,500	12,000	11,700	4,172	6,000
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Tanzania	2,832	2,832	2,832	3,000	3,000	3,000
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	1,350	1,350	1,350	986	986	986
Total	32,826	18,326	21,826	20,814	13,286	15,114
OTHER 2/	288	288	288	380	380	380
WORLD	46,539	32,052	36,400	53,261	46,776	49,745

1/ Forecast
2/ Includes Liberia, Mozambique, and Sierra Leone.

Lower-than-anticipated citrus crops during the 1993/94 season in Argentina, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and the United States are expected to reduce total citrus output in the major producing countries of the world below the 1992/93 level. The 1993/94 production estimate for these selected countries (including production forecasts for Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in 1994) is 60.65 million tons, down 1 percent from the record 1992/93 crop of 61.41 million.

Orange production for 1993/94 in the selected countries is estimated at 39.53 million tons, down 2 percent from 1992/93. The declines in many Northern Hemisphere countries are likely to be partially offset by the increases forecast in Brazil and Australia. A record tangerine crop in China and steady output in other producing countries are expected to push tangerine production to an all-time high of 11.66 million tons. Total grapefruit production is estimated to decline 3 percent, to 3.67 million tons, primarily due to downward revisions in the crop estimates for Turkey and the United States.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil: Brazil's 1993/94 citrus crop (harvested May through December 1994) is forecast at 15.65 million tons, marginally above the 1992/93 harvest which has been revised upward to 15.41 million. Orange production is expected to increase slightly, to 14.36 million tons, due to favorable weather in production areas outside of Sao Paulo. However, orange production in Sao Paulo is forecast down 1 percent, to 12.24 million tons, due to yield reductions resulting from hot, dry weather during the flowering stage, lack of grove care, and scattered blossom blight that caused early fruit drop. (For more information on Sao Paulo's orange production, see the trip report article included in this circular).

Argentina: Citrus production for 1993/94 is forecast at 1.70 million tons, down 4 percent from 1992/93. Excessive rain in Corrientes Province reduced orange production to 630,000 tons, 5 percent below last year. Approximately 25 percent of Argentina's orange crop is processed into juice. The remainder is consumed fresh domestically or exported.

Argentina's 1993/94 lemon crop is forecast down 7 percent, to 550,000 tons, because of inclement weather in Tucuman Province where more than 70 percent of Argentina's lemons are produced. Argentina's major lemon varieties include Eureka, Genova, Lisboa, and Limoneira 8-A.

Tangerine production is forecast at 348,000 tons, up slightly from the weather-reduced crop of 1992/93. In contrast, grapefruit production is forecast down due to a higher-than-normal incidence of disease problems resulting from cutbacks in orchard care.

Australia: Citrus production is forecast up 8 percent in 1993/94, to 657,000 tons--a fairly normal upturn following an "off-year" in the production cycle. The 1992/93 crop was constrained by poor yields and smaller-than-normal fruit sizes mainly because it followed the large 1991/92 harvest.

Favorable weather and a 3-percent increase in the number of bearing trees are expected to boost Australia's 1993/94 orange crop to 622,000 tons. Additional plantings of navel orange trees have more than offset decreased plantings and removals of Valencia trees. With the increase in production of navel oranges, Australia's citrus industry is moving away from the lower returns characteristic of the processing sector and toward the more lucrative fresh domestic and export markets. Bearing Valencia trees currently account for approximately 54 percent of Australia's total number of bearing citrus trees, while navels account for 32 percent. It is projected that, by 1998, the number of bearing navel trees will account for 41 percent of the total.

South Africa: South Africa's 1993/94 citrus crop is expected to remain relatively unchanged at 822,000 tons, with a small decrease in orange production offset by slight increases in grapefruit and lemon output. Orange production for 1993/94 is forecast at 660,000 tons, down 4,000 tons from last season due to continuing drought in the northern Transvaal--the largest citrus production area in the country. The

shortage of irrigation water in this region has resulted in significant tree loss. However, new plantings elsewhere in the country are now bearing fruit, cushioning the country's total citrus decline.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production in the Northern Hemisphere for 1993/94 has been revised to 41.82 million tons, down from the December forecast of 41.45 million (WAP 12-93). Italy's citrus estimate has been lowered 6 percent, to 3.13 million tons, due to adjustments in the orange and lemon figures. Citrus production in Cuba for 1993/94 is forecast at 760,000 tons, down 2 percent from 1992/93. The forecast is based on recent reports that the situation in the Cuban citrus industry has stabilized. Over the past several years, many orchards have been abandoned, uprooted, or only minimally maintained in response to the loss of Cuba's main export markets in Eastern Europe. Now, the industry's emphasis appears to be on grapefruit. Reportedly, there are at least three joint venture schemes specifically aimed at maintaining grapefruit production and improving quality.

Based on further assessment, Japan's tangerine production has been revised upward slightly, to 1.83 million tons. Upward revisions in Spain's orange, tangerine, and lemon production estimates have been made because conditions throughout the growing season turned out to be much more favorable than originally anticipated. Slight upward adjustments also have been made in the citrus production estimates for the United States. However, total U.S. citrus production for 1993/94 remains 4 percent below 1992/93, at 13.24 million tons.

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TABLE 29

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
China			
Oranges	929	1,070	1,190
Tangerines	3,457	3,990	4,420
Total	4,386	5,060	5,610
Cuba			
Oranges	428	425	400
Tangerines	11	15	15
Grapefruit	271	307	320
Citrus, other	48	27	25
Total	758	774	760
Cyprus			
Oranges	168	160	165
Grapefruit	113	110	112
Lemons	58	48	45
Total	339	318	322
Egypt			
Oranges	1,694	1,771	1,700
Tangerines	298	340	300
Citrus, other	421	385	425
Total	2,413	2,496	2,425
Gaza Strip			
Oranges	87	87	87
Grapefruit	9	9	9
Lemons	8	8	8
Total	104	104	104
Greece			
Oranges	820	872	800
Tangerines	73	77	75
Lemons	120	119	135
Total	1,013	1,068	1,010
Israel			
Oranges	513	377	500
Tangerines	127	115	130
Grapefruit	345	383	380
Lemons	36	18	35
Citrus,Other	21	7	20
Total	1,042	900	1,065
Italy			
Oranges	1,842	2,111	1,900
Tangerines	428	500	480
Grapefruit	6	6	7
Lemons	713	752	710
Citrus, other	34	37	37
Total	3,023	3,406	3,134
Japan			
Oranges	37	39	35
Tangerines	1,867	2,019	1,834
Citrus, other	161	159	156
Total	2,065	2,217	2,025
Korea, South			
Tangerines	556	719	619

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Mexico			
Oranges	2,200	2,700	2,550
Tangerines	165	185	170
Grapefruit	110	118	120
Lemons	5	5	5
Citrus, other	714	730	720
Total	3,194	3,738	3,565
Morocco			
Oranges	780	874	990
Tangerines	280	317	325
Lemons	20	20	20
Citrus, other	7	11	12
Total	1,087	1,222	1,347
Spain			
Oranges	2,651	2,989	2,670
Tangerines	1,340	1,521	1,610
Lemons	555	737	700
Citrus, other	13	16	12
Total	4,559	5,263	4,992
Turkey			
Oranges	830	820	800
Tangerines	390	390	370
Grapefruit	42	40	38
Lemons	429	420	400
Total	1,691	1,670	1,608
United States			
Oranges	8,178	10,071	9,466
Tangerines	342	352	436
Grapefruit	2,018	2,532	2,396
Lemons	695	844	900
Citrus, other	64	40	40
Total	11,297	13,839	13,238
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	21,157	24,366	23,253
Tangerines	9,334	10,540	10,784
Grapefruit	2,914	3,505	3,382
Lemons	2,639	2,971	2,958
Citrus, other	1,483	1,412	1,447
Total	37,527	42,794	41,824
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina			
Oranges	640	660	630
Tangerines	220	345	348
Grapefruit	170	177	175
Lemons	530	590	550
Total	1,560	1,772	1,703
Australia			
Oranges	612	572	622
Lemons	36	35	35
Total	648	607	657

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 29 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Brazil			
Oranges	14,974	14,117	14,362
Tangerines 2/	605	553	530
Lemons 2/	53	53	63
Citrus, other 2/	695	688	690
Total	16,327	15,411	15,645
South Africa			
Oranges	712	664	660
Grapefruit	110	106	109
Lemons	60	51	53
Total	882	821	822
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	16,938	16,013	16,274
Tangerines	825	898	878
Grapefruit	280	283	284
Lemons	679	729	701
Citrus, other	695	688	690
Total	19,417	18,611	18,827
GRAND TOTAL			
Oranges	38,095	40,379	39,527
Tangerines	10,159	11,438	11,662
Grapefruit	3,194	3,788	3,666
Lemons	3,318	3,700	3,659
Citrus, other	2,178	2,100	2,137
Total	56,944	61,405	60,651

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October—June in the Northern Hemisphere and April—December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

2/ State of Sao Paulo only.

During early-May 1994, analysts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service traveled through Sao Paulo State in Brazil to make a pre-harvest evaluation of the 1993/94 orange crop (harvested in 1994). Brazil is the world's largest producer of oranges and Sao Paulo accounts for approximately 85 percent of Brazil's annual orange output. As a result of the information gathered on this trip, USDA is forecasting Sao Paulo's 1993/94 orange crop at 12.24 million tons (300 million 40.8-kilogram boxes), down 1 percent from 1992/93. The slight decline reflects reduced yields--from 84.0 to 82.0 kilograms (2.0 boxes) per tree--resulting from dry weather, scattered outbreaks of blossom blight, cutbacks in orchard care, and an off-year in the production cycle.

Observations of orchards indicated trees were heavily laden with fruit. However, much of the current fruit set can be attributed to the initial bloom in August/September because the late bloom in October/November was adversely affected by dry weather. The crop appeared essentially unaffected by disease, even though some blossom blight was observed. Blossom blight is caused by the Colletotrichum glaesporioides fungus which forces the tree to drop small fruit, thereby reducing production. There was also some evidence of "decline disease" (known as citrus blight in Florida) in Sao Paulo's orchards--a disease which gets it's name from the decrease in production it causes. The causal agent of deecline disease is unknown, but it normally affects trees that have been budded on Rangpur Lime rootstock to make them more drought resistant. The only known control for decline disease is to switch to more tolerant rootstock.

Another concern in Brazil, particularly in the commercial orchards in northern Sao Paulo State, is the fungal disease Citrus Variegated Clorosis (CVC). To date, growers have kept the disease under control via pruning and the use of CVC-tolerant varieties. Consequently, CVC is not expected to limit Brazil's orange production.

Prior to the 1992/93 season, bearing tree numbers in Sao Paulo were determined by updating estimates derived from an original aerial photography survey completed in 1988. Last year, an analysis of more detailed remote sensing imagery revealed a larger concentration of bearing trees than previously estimated. Before the new imagery was available, bearing tree numbers for 1992/93 were estimated at 138.0 million. After the remote sensing data was evaluated, that figure was revised to 146.5 million trees. For 1993/94, the number of bearing orange trees in Sao Paulo is estimated at 150.0 million.

With low prices for oranges and frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) continuing since 1992, there has been some transfer of land from citrus production into sugarcane and other commodities. However, the shifts do not appear to be significant, with uprootings limited to older groves that were no longer financially productive or areas close to sugar mills. New plantings continue, particularly on land shifted from pasture to orchards. During the past year, an estimated 4.0 million orange trees were pulled while approximately 10.0 million trees were planted, resulting in a net gain of 6.0 million new trees. This trend is expected to continue in the short term, at least until the demand for fresh fruit by all processing plants is met. Expansion into orange production is occurring primarily in the northern part of Sao Paulo State.

The major orange varieties in Sao Paulo are Pera (55 percent), Natal (26 percent), Valencia (14 percent), and Hamlin (5 percent). Over 80 percent of Sao Paulo orange production is used to produce FCOJ, nearly 90 percent of which is exported annually to the European Union and the United States. The remaining 20 percent is either exported as fresh fruit or consumed fresh in Brazil.

The 1993/94 contract for a box of oranges is currently being negotiated between growers and processors. In 1986, a master contract was introduced which specified that producer prices be calculated based on a price formula that deducts the costs of producing and marketing the final product from the New York price for FCOJ. These production and marketing costs include: costs for harvesting and transporting fruit to processing plants; sales commissions; storage; insurance; maritime freight; the U.S.

import tariff; and, the Florida equalization fee. Growers are dissatisfied with the way the master contract is calculated, mainly because the processing industry controls many of the costs.

There are basically three different business relationships a grower can have with a processor. The first is termed a "toll relationship" where a grower pays a fixed toll to the processor to cover the cost of processing his oranges into juice. The grower then sells the juice at market prices and receives the full price.

The second relationship is called a "participation contract" which is based on the negotiated master contract. With this type of relationship, processors advance growers part of the purchase price, then sell the juice during the year at market prices. The final payout to the grower depends upon average FCOJ prices on the New York futures exchange throughout the year. Even though prices, as calculated by the participation contract, were around US$0.85 per box in 1992/93, some producers received a fixed or minimum price ranging from US$2.00 to US$3.00 per box as a result of keen industry competition for raw material.

The third type of relationship is called a "partnership." In a partnership, a grower delivers fruit to a processor under a long-term contract (maximum of five years) and is paid a fixed rate per box of processed oranges. Once the processor sells the FCOJ, the grower is paid the balance owed, based upon the amount of juice produced from the oranges delivered. This type of relationship ensures that the processor has a continuous supply of fruit and that growers receive real margins from juice sales.

Because of the strong processor demand for fruit and the problems associated with grower negotiations, the percentage of processors who grow their own fruit is expected to increase from 13 to 25 percent in the near future.

SAO PAULO: ORANGE PRODUCTION, BEARING TREES, AND YIELD

Year 1/	Production (1,000 Metric tons)	Bearing Trees (Millions)	Yield (Kilograms/tree)
1984/85	9,751	89	110
1985/86	8,976	92	98
1986/87	8,976	96	94
1987/88	8,568	97	88
1988/89	12,036	103	117
1989/90	9,874	109	91
1990/91	10,200	112	91
1991/92	12,811	128	100
1992/93	12,322	146	84
1993/94 2/	12,240	150	82

1/ Harvest occurs in the second half of the split year.
2/ Forecast.

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Processing tomato production for 1994 in 11 major producing countries is forecast at 20.0 million tons, up 12 percent from 1993. The upturn mainly reflects a one million ton increase forecast for the United States. Significant production increases also are projected for Brazil, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey. Preliminary information on plantings indicates 1994 output in the Mediterranean area will total 8.2 million tons, 11 percent above 1993.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States: Processing tomato production under contract for 1994 is forecast at 9.8 million tons, 13 percent above contract production in 1993 and 12 percent above total 1993 production. The area under contract is estimated at 139,000 hectares, up 9 percent from the 1993 contract level. Improved prices for tomato products provided the incentive for processors to expand contracting.

Mexico: The production of processing tomatoes for 1994 is forecast at 370,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year. Planted area increased from 8,000 to 9,000 hectares as growers responded to improved international prices for tomato products. The estimated 1994 yield of 46.25 tons per hectare is good, but 7 percent below the 50.00 tons per hectare achieved in 1993.

Brazil: Production of processing tomatoes in Brazil (included for the first time in this report) is forecast at 930,000 tons, up from 670,000 in 1993, 707,000 in 1992, and approaching the peak of 1.0 million tons attained in the late-1980's. The area planted to processing tomatoes is up 33 percent this season, to 21,425 hectares.

The principal areas for processing tomato production in Brazil include the State of Sao Paulo, the Sao Francisco River Valley in the Northeast, and the Cerrado regions of Goias and Minas Gerais States. The central and southern regions harvest from June through November, while the northern region harvests from May though October. Yields for processing tomatoes in Sao Paulo, the largest producing state, are in the 40 to 45 ton-per-hectare range. A substantial number of processing tomato growers in the States of Sao Paulo, Goias, and Minas Gerais irrigate their crop. All production in the northeast states of Bahia and Pernambuco is irrigated. The estimated cost to irrigate one hectare is US$1,500. In 1993, several farmers in Goias lost money producing processing tomatoes because of the high costs involved, particularly the financing costs for pumps and other irrigation equipment.

Chile: Processing tomato output for 1994 is estimated at 711,000 tons, up 16 percent from 1993. The rapid growth in Chile's tomato processing industry began in the mid-1980's when favorable international prices spurred the small domestic industry to expand production for export.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

The 1994 harvest of processing tomatoes in the major producing countries of the European Union (EU) is forecast at 6.5 million tons, 5 percent above 1993. Production in Mediterranean countries outside the European Union is forecast up 38 percent in 1994, to 1.7 million tons.

As of early June, the EU's price support system for processing tomatoes had not been finalized. The final package is expected to maintain the EU-wide quota at 6.6 million tons, but reduce support prices in ECU terms.

Italy: Italy's 1994 crop of processing tomatoes is forecast at 3.4 million tons, 3 percent below 1993. Plantings in 1994 are up in response to favorable producer prices and average yields are forecast. Last year, excellent growing conditions precipitated a yield of 50.00 tons per hectare.

Greece: The 1994 crop of processing tomatoes is forecast at 1.1 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1993. Early-season assessments indicate that 19,700 hectares have been planted to processing tomatoes, 6 percent below 1993. In previous years, the Government encouraged area expansion to ensure that Greece completely filled its EU quota. However,

given the likelihood of future reductions in EU support prices, the area devoted to processing tomatoes probably will continue trending downward over the next several years.

Spain: The production of processing tomatoes is forecast up 12 percent in 1994, to 1.0 million tons, mainly due to an increase in planted area. Although much of Spain suffered from severe drought in early 1994, recent rains have raised reservoir levels sufficiently to ensure an adequate supply of irrigation water. In addition, processing tomatoes are a very profitable crop for Spain and, thus, receive priority treatment when water supplies are short.

Portugal: The output of processing tomatoes for 1994 is forecast at 755,000 tons, up 51 percent from 1993. The sharp increase forecast for 1994 indicates that growers and processors are optimistic that the low prices and poor export opportunities that characterized 1992 and 1993 will not be repeated this year. However, even if the large increase forecast for 1994 is realized, production will still remain below the EU-set quota of 840,000 tons.

Furthermore, this year's ample crop is expected to strain Portugal's current processing capacity due to the closure of several processing plants during the past 2 years.

France: The 1994 processing tomato crop is expected to recover to 300,000 tons, up 26 percent from 1993 when yields in several regions were reduced by hailstorms, heavy rains, and flooding. If, as expected, EU quotas remain unchanged, France is unlikely to fill its 392,406-ton quota again this year. Although 1994 planted area is up, French producers still find it difficult to compete with low-priced imports.

Turkey: The forecast for Turkey's 1994 processing tomato crop is 1.5 million tons, 43 percent above the unusually small harvest in 1993. Last year, growers sharply cut back production of processing tomatoes because of attractive fresh market prices and the already large buildup of tomato paste stocks in international markets. The upturn in production forecast for 1994 reflects the fact that grower and processor prices are expected to be significantly higher this season due to stronger international prices for tomato paste and the rapid devaluation of the Turkish lira.

Israel: Israel's 1994 output of processing tomatoes is forecast at 230,000 tons, 13 percent above 1993. With three consecutive small crops since 1991, processors were able to clear their stocks, enabling them to offer larger contracts for 1994. The area contracted is forecast up 38 percent this season, but given the difficulty of harvesting and processing in September when there are a number of holidays, actual processing may be well below the potential indicated by the area increase.

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TABLE 30

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
WESTERN HEMISPHERE					
United States	9,394	9,864	7,963	8,778	9,791 1/
Mexico	365	420	52	350	370
Brazil	NA	760	707	670	930
Chile	NA	NA	515	611	711
Total	9,759	11,044	9,237	10,409	11,802
WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN					
European Union					
Italy	3,800	3,400	3,200	3,500	3,400
Greece	1,090 2/	1,177 3/	966 3/	1,056 4/	1,050
Spain	1,140	872	768	893	1,000
Portugal	823	706	447	501	755
France	326	320	249	238	300
Total European Union	7,179	6,475	5,630	6,188	6,505
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN					
Turkey	1,450	1,320	1,500	1,050	1,500
Israel	370	168	161	203	230
Total	1,820	1,488	1,661	1,253	1,730
TOTAL MEDITERRANEAN	8,999	7,963	7,291	7,441	8,235
TOTAL	18,758	19,007	16,528	17,850	20,037

1/ Contract only. In 1993, total production was 1 percent larger than production under contract.

2/ Includes 81,000 tons diverted to the fresh market and 119,000 tons withdrawn from the market.

3/ Includes approximately 50,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

4/ Includes approximately 30,000 tons withdrawn from the market or diverted to the fresh market.

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service personnel traveled through the major wheat regions of Mexico during April 1994. The purpose of the trip was to assess winter grain production, planting intentions for summer crops, and the effect of the PROCAMPO policy on farmers' decisions. The wheat crop was observed to be in good to excellent condition, and production is estimated above last year's level due to higher yield and area. This assessment is supported by USDA satellite image analysis indicating recovery in central and western Mexico. The team met with government and private industry agronomists and economists.

WHEAT: The forecast for 1994/95 wheat production is 3.2 million metric tons, from an area of 750,000 hectares; both production and area are higher than in 1993/94.

Mexico's winter wheat crop, which accounts for over 85 percent of total production, is irrigated. It is planted in December and harvested in early May in the two main growing areas of southern Sonora and southern Guanajuato state.

The 1994/95 crop passed the two critical periods without much damage: early in the growing season, when a necessary amount of cold days are needed for crop development; and the three weeks before harvest, which should be mild for grain fill. For last year's crop, warm weather in January and very hot conditions in April changed an excellent crop to an average one.

Mexican wheat production is forecast to increase in the future, and output will be predominantly concentrated in the states of Sonora and Baja California--which currently account for 28 and 12 percent of national production, respectively. Producers in these regions do not have a viable alternative to wheat production at current prices. In addition, wheat production in Sinaloa (13 percent of national production) is forecast to increase when corn price supports decrease, as area currently planted to corn shifts back to wheat. In Guanajuato (20 percent of production), the area devoted to horticultural crops and alfalfa will continue to increase at the expense of wheat production because of their proximity to the major markets of Mexico City and Guadalajara. The PROCAMPO policy supports this transition by area-based payments of NP330 per hectare (approximately US$45 per acre), if the producer farmed one of the nine program crops in the last three years. This allows former grain farmers to experiment with alfalfa, vegetables, onions, and fresh fruits, and effectively decouples the subsidy from a specific crop and a specific price support.

Mexican wheat varieties are typically high-yielding, low protein (10.0 to 11.5 percent), low moisture, clean, and with big spikelets. These varieties are used because the guaranteed wheat price is based on production. Millers who want a higher protein flour have traditionally imported wheat to mix with domestic supplies. In coming years, there is a possibility that producers may switch to lower yielding, higher protein varieties, which would mean lower production, but currently there are no incentives to grow higher protein wheat.

CORN: The forecast for 1994/95 corn production is 16.5 million metric tons, from an area of 7.9 million hectares; both production and area are slightly lower than in 1993/94. Corn area is likely to decrease in the future due to full implementation of PROCAMPO and lower price supports.

Corn planting occurs in May to early June for the main summer crop, which averages 85 percent of national production. A smaller crop is planted in November.

For 1994/95, the rainy season has begun on time in the eastern corn belt (the states of Puebla and Mexico), which accounts for 13 percent of national production, but it has been slow to start for the western corn belt (Jalisco, Michoacan, and Guanajuato), which accounts for 26 percent of national production. In Guanajuato, corn planting occurs at the onset of the rainy season, usually in mid-May. The majority of corn is grown on poor land and is rainfed. However, almost all the land devoted to winter wheat is followed by summer corn. This crop is planted as soon as the wheat is harvested, which is usually in early May. These farms--on better land and with better technology--usually have higher yielding corn. Producers irrigate once to start off the crop, then rely on rainfall for the rest of the season. Corn production in Sonora is minimal, less than 3 percent of national production. Only winter corn

is grown because of the excessive heat in summer.

Currently, corn prices are very attractive; the price of corn is NP650 per ton plus the PROCAMPO payment of NP330 per hectare. However, these supports affect farmers differently depending on the size of the farm and its production. For instance, the large-scale, commercial corn farmers have large yields on big farms. For them, the price of corn is most important--the PROCAMPO payment means little or nothing. They will switch to alternative crops, if the price of corn decreases by a substantial amount. The subsistence farmers (Ejidatarios) have been unaffected by government programs that are production-based.

The area-based PROCAMPO payment acts as direct rural support. Ejidatarios produce approximately 6.0 million tons of corn, with an average yield of less than 2.0 tons per hectare. Regardless of changes in corn prices, they will still plant relatively the same area. The middle group--small scale producers--are the most likely to experiment with alfalfa, vegetables, onions, and fresh fruits, if corn prices decrease slightly.

MEXICO: WHEAT AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

YEAR	AREA (1,000 HA)	YIELD(MT/HA)	PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)
1985/86	1050	4.19	4400
1986/87	1075	4.19	4500
1987/88	900	4.11	3700
1988/89	800	4.00	3200
1989/90	950	4.21	4000
1990/91	950	4.11	3900
1991/92	880	4.21	3700
1992/93	762	4.20	3200
1993/94	714	4.20	3000
1994/95	750	4.27	3200

MEXICO: CORN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

YEAR	AREA (1,000 HA)	YIELD(MT/HA)	PRODUCTION (1,000 MT)
1985/86	6200	1.69	10500
1986/87	6000	1.67	10000
1987/88	6000	1.65	9900
1988/89	6000	1.68	10100
1989/90	5800	1.68	9750
1990/91	6600	2.14	14100
1991/92	7700	1.88	14500
1992/93	8100	2.10	17000
1993/94	8000	2.13	17000
1994/95	7900	2.09	16500

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A team of USDA grain analysts traveled to Russia and Ukraine during the last three weeks of May 1994. The purpose of the trip was to assess each country's current winter and spring grains condition and production prospects. A second objective was to determine the availability of required inputs, including seed, fuel, machinery, and agricultural chemicals. In addition to extensive in-country road travel in the major winter grains production areas of Russia and Ukraine (map 3), the team met with national and local Ministry of Agriculture officials, agricultural research scientists, private farmer associations, production managers of former state and collective farms, and U.S. agribusiness representatives.

The primary team observations drawn from the trip are as follows:

- o There will be no grain production crisis in either Russia or Ukraine this year, assuming normal weather for the remainder of the crop season.

- o Total grain production for both countries (again assuming normal weather for the rest of the season) will be less than last year's average crop due to a reduced winter grains harvest, with Ukraine showing a relatively greater decline than Russia.

- o Input availability in Russia and Ukraine, including fuel, seed, machinery, and agricultural chemicals, was adequate for 1994 winter grains; however, the outlook, particularly relative to plant protectants, is less favorable for 1994 spring/summer grains. Grain producers have responded to the sharp increases in input prices by reducing demand, stockpiling, and better allocation of these scarce resources.

- o There is currently a crisis of producer working capital in both Russia and Ukraine as grain producers are caught in a severe price/cost squeeze, i.e., inputs are available, but producers do not have adequate funds for their purchase. Inflation and price deregulation have virtually eliminated producers' savings, reduced use, and cut operating capital.

- o Winter grain harvested area and yield in Russia and Ukraine is estimated to be less than last year due to planting problems and greater-than-normal winterkill.

- o Spring grains area in Russia and Ukraine will not likely reach planned levels, i.e., an area equal to that lost in winter grains due to winterkill.

RUSSIA

Moscow--Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee on Statistics, and Russian Hydrometeorological Center.

- o The Ministry of Agriculture told the USDA team that total 1994 grain area will be down 2 to 3 million hectares from last year.

- o Winter grains were reportedly sown on 14.3 to 14.5 million hectares last fall, down 15 to 18 percent from last season--winterkill was given at 2.2 to 2.5 million hectares or about 15 to 18 percent versus the recent average of 9 percent.

- o Among winter grains, winter barley suffered the most from winterkill.

- o Winter wheat harvested area will reportedly be about 8.0 million hectares for 1994.

- o There reportedly have been problems with the availability of inputs this season, both for winter and spring grains (however, local MinAg officials and producers told the USDA team that input problems have, again this year, been manageable).

- o Spring planting was roughly 7 to 10 days behind normal, as of May 10, with 1.6 million hectares sown of a target (unlikely to be reached) of 2.15 million.

- o Spring reseeded fields are counted as spring grains in harvest reports. Overseeded fields (usually winter wheat overseeded with spring barley) are reported as mixed grain and fed to livestock.

- o The transformation of state and collective farms to a market economy is reportedly proceeding with difficulty and there is a continuing crisis of non-payment by the Government to producers for delivered products (many producers were not paid until this spring for grain delivered last fall and the payment was not fully indexed for inflation).

- o There are now 270,000 private farms in Russia.

- o Livestock inventories and, consequently, demand for grain are down sharply this year and are expected to continue to fall.

Rostov-on-Don--Department of Agriculture for Rostov Oblast, Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences "Don", former collective farms, and the Russian Association of Private Farmers and Agricultural Cooperatives.

- o Local MinAg officials told the USDA team that winter grain production this season will likely be 10 to 15 percent below last year due to the reduced use of agricultural chemicals and lower harvested area and yield.

- o Rostov oblast grain production is normally 7.0 to 7.3 million tons annually, this year grain production will be below normal but sufficient to meet State contracts and local needs.

- o Winterkill this season was given at 10 to 30 percent (depending on location), on 1.5 million hectares of sown winter grains--reseeded areas will be sown with spring barley, millet, and corn.

- o As of May 15, winter wheat was observed at the flag leaf/early heading growth stage.

- o The State still owed Rostov grain producers 20 billion roubles (US$1=roughly 1865 roubles, as of May 10).

- o Most necessary inputs are available, except some types of agrochemical application machinery and several types of plant protectants, particularly fungicides.

- o There are 13,000 private farms in the oblast, on 10 percent of the land, and producing 10 percent of all grain output--most production is still on the former state and collective farms, now called "Joint Stock Companies".

- o Former Collective farm managers gave the USDA team the following information: 1) 1994 winter grain yields are expected to be down 10 to 12 percent; 2) no certified seed was used last fall; 3) 10 to 15 percent winterkill occurred this year; 4) the State paid producers 80,000 roubles per ton for wheat last year--this year's price was,as of mid-May, unknown; 5) in the past 3 years, fertilizer prices have risen 3,000 percent versus an 800-percent increase in grain prices; 6) there is a 32 percent tax on farmer profits, State elevators take 15 to 20 percent of the crop for processing (cleaning and drying), and then take 5 percent a month for storage costs; 7) the high cost of elevator storage, coupled with the lack of quality on-farm storage facilities, forces producers to sell to the State (commercial firms want to buy grain but do not have sufficient funds); and 8) there are large grain stocks in local elevators, particularly for "unwanted" grains such as millet and rye.

Krasnodar--Department of Agriculture for Krasnodar Krai, Krasnodar Krai Department of Statistics, Krasnodar Krai Association of Soybean Processors, and U.S. agribusiness representatives.

- o Local MinAg officials told the USDA team that winter grain production this season will likely be down 15 to 20 percent from last year due to reduced harvested area and lower yield.

- o Approximately half of this year's winter grains were planted later than the optimum date of October 10.

- o The Krai Statistics Department reported that 1.05 million hectares of winter wheat were sown last fall versus 1.082 million last season--yields were projected at 3.45 metric tons per hectare versus 4.1 for 1993.

- o Winter grains sowing last fall was late due

to dry weather and immature plants were not "hardened" or protected by snow when severe November cold weather struck.

- Winterkill, reported at about 25 percent for the Krai, was most severe in the northeast areas, with losses of up to 90 percent; winter barley was hit hardest--only 60 percent of the winterkill areas in the oblast will reportedly be resown, to spring barley, peas, soybeans, and corn.

- Rainy and cold spring weather delayed the spring sowing campaign and weakened winter grains.

- As of May 15, winter wheat was observed at the flag leaf stage.

- In 1987, 197 kilograms per hectare of inorganic fertilizers were applied--last season, 91 were applied and this year another decrease occurred.

- The USDA team noted unusually low stand densities for winter grains and the appearance of inadequate or no spring nitrogen applications, but weeds were not a problem, as of May.

- In Krasnodar Krai, the quoted price for wheat is 100,000 to 120,000 roubles per ton; however, some producers (less than 5 percent) still had not been paid for last year's crop.

- Producers who need funds for spring operations are strapped for cash--signing State contracts may or may not yield advances in the form of inputs, and loans from the national bank carry an annual interest rate of 213 percent.

- Large grain stocks, reportedly often of rather poor quality, exist in the Krai.

- Grain and sunflowerseed production give producers the greatest profit, followed by sugarbeets.

- Krai procurements will be less this year than for 1993 and are expected to be 2.376 million tons of grain, of which 1.27 is federal procurement and 1.106 million is for local consumption.

- Only small quantities of grain have recently been exported outside Russia--to Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia.

- Barter is still used for inputs, construction materials (such as for building schools and churches for on-farm villages) and services, although barter in general is now used less since the rouble became convertible.

- No tractors or spare parts reportedly are produced in the Krai.

- Local officials and producers told the USDA team that there is no shortage of railway rolling stock for the transportation of agricultural commodities and schedules are generally met, but transportation costs have reportedly risen 1,600 percent since 1992.

- Of the grain harvested, the common producer use is as follows:

  (a) State contract - 40 percent delivered

  (b) Barter - 10 percent

  (c) Delivered to elevators for third-party commercial sales - 25 to 30 percent

  (d) Payment-in-kind to farm workers - 20 percent.

- The manager of a large "joint stock company" (collective farm) told the USDA team:

  (a) 80 million roubles (roughly US$43,000) were borrowed this spring from the State bank at 213 percent interest, mainly for spring planting fuel;

  (b) no mineral fertilizers were applied this season to small grains, only to corn and soybeans;

  (c) 7-field rotation is common, with no fallow;

  (d) each worker receives3,000 kilograms of grain annually as payment in kind;

(e) winter wheat normally heads about May 25, with harvest beginning July 20;

(f) winter grain yields, on his operation, will likely be down 10 to 12 percent from last year.

Livestock Numbers in Krasnodar Krai
(million)

All Farms	1986	1994	% reduction
cattle	2.86	1.529	47
cows	0.618	0.574	7
poultry	31.00	28.00	10
pigs	3.329	2.142	36
sheep/goats	1.31	0.486	63
State/Collective	May 1, 1993	May 1, 1994	% reduction
cattle	1.352	1.296	4
cows	0.456	0.437	4
poultry	18.00	16.00	11
pigs	1.801	1.506	16
sheep/goats	0.586	0.440	25

Stavropol--Department of Agriculture for Stavropol Krai, U.S. agribusiness representatives, and producers.

- o Local MinAg officials told the USDA team that winter grains output for 1994 will be 5 to 10 percent less than last year (the team, however, felt that the reduction will be greater).

- o Winter grains planted area last fall was reportedly unchanged from the previous year.

- o The total Krai grain area this year is 1.685 million hectares (state and collective) plus 100,000 in private farms; winter grains occupy 1.422 million including 85,000 private; winter wheat--1.158 million in state and collectives plus 65,000 private; winter barley on 200,000 and rye on 56,000; sunflowers on 240,000, sugarbeets on 30,000, soybeans on 5,000, and forage crops on 1.1 million.

- o Winterkill was reportedly 14 percent for the Krai this year, equalling 201,000 hectares--176,000 will be resown this spring.

- o Winter wheat, as May 20, was at the flag leaf stage and winter barley at early

- o Corn plantings this spring are unlikely to meet the targeted area due to excessive rain and increased elevator processing charges.

- o Most grain production is still on the former state and collective farms that operate basically as before, i.e., large, resilient, integrated farms involving grain, feed, livestock and dairy operations, and some processing;and, an excessive number of workers. Planting decisions still reflect on-farm seed supply, on-farm equipment capabilities, and livestock requirements as much as government policy or prices.

- o Spare parts for machinery are almost impossible to get--equipment is jury-rigged and cannibalized with the resulting effect of very high wastage/loss at all stages of farm operations; maintenance is done only when equipment will no longer function.

- o Most producers use, when funds are available, imported plant protectants (judged to be more effective and having a greater selection)--even though they are more expensive than those produced in Russia.

- o Most producers are trying to acquire processing capability since processed products are reportedly 5 times more

profitable than bulk commodities--this is especially true for sunflowerseed.

- o Producers this year commonly used sunflowerseed or oil as barter for fuel.

- o Elevators hold significant grain stocks from last year's harvest, mainly corn and millet.

UKRAINE

Kiev--Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Ukraine, Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Ukrainian Institute of Plant Protection, and Mironovka Wheat Breeding and Seed Production Research Institute.

- o The Ministry of Agriculture estimated that 1994 total grain production will fall to 42.0 million tons, down 3.0 million from last year; however, based on field observations and interviews with producers, the USDA team felt this estimate to be overly optimistic.

- o The Ministry of Agriculture estimates 1994 wheat production at 16.0 million tons, down from 21.83 last year.

- o Winter grains production for 1994 reportedly may fall 5.0 to 7.0 million tons from last year.

- o Winter grains were reportedly planted on 7.0 to 7.3 million hectares last fall (down 15 percent from the recent average) and winterkill losses were given as 20 percent--leaving 5.9 million emerged this spring (much of this surviving area was, however, observed to be significantly weakened in terms of stand density and vigor).

- o Total grain area for 1994 was reported at 13.9 million hectares.

- o Winterkill was reportedly greatest in Nikolayev, Odessa, and Kherson oblasts, and in Crimea.

- o The USDA team found winter grain conditions fair in northern production areas, but poor south of a line 50 kilometers north of Odessa to 50 kilometers north of Nikolayev.

- o Winter grains were affected by dry fall weather. Producers delayed planting beyond the optimal dates as they waited for rains that did not come. Also, inadequate or no snowcover did not protect the immature crops from severe November and February cold.

- o The Government hopes to expand spring grains sowing by 30 percent, excluding corn--the USDA team felt that this goal will be difficult to achieve and that plantings will likely be near last year's level.

- o Plans to increase corn and soybean plantings this spring have been negatively affected by dry weather and a lack of affordable agrochemicals.

Ministry of Agriculture 1993 Statistics

	Area (million hectares)	Production (million tons)
winter grains	6.70	-
barley and oats	4.00	-
corn (grain)	1.50	3.70
barley	-	12.50
wheat	-	22.00
oats	-	1.50
millet	-	0.30
sugarbeets	1.55	-
sunflower	1.60	-
vegetables	0.45	-
potatoes	1.40	-
pulses	1.10	-

- The 1994 area for pulses was given as 1.2 million hectares.

- As of May 20, roughly 10 percent of producers have yet to be paid for last year's grain crop.

- The current average price of wheat is 1.2 million "coupons" per ton (as of May 25, US$1=50,000 coupons--at the unofficial, but common, rate), versus 0.55 million last year.

- There are currently about 27,000 private farms in Ukraine.

- Most foundation and certified seed produced at breeding institutes cannot be sold due to a lack of money by producers. This is affecting both crop yields and research institute budgets (almost all are laying off staff)--also, cooperation among research organizations is increasing within Ukraine but contacts are being lost with Russia.

- Prior to the breakup of the USSR, 65 percent of Russian winter wheat seed came from Ukraine, while 30 percent of Ukrainian seed came from Russia--this exchange is now greatly reduced.

- Ukraine reportedly produced about 1,000 tons of plant protectants last year while domestic demand is roughly 45,000 tons; therefore, almost all plant protectants used are now imported. (Previous reports indicated that Ukraine domestic plant protectant production was about 35 percent of total use.)

- Fungicides are in such short supply that seed only is treated.

- Many producers foresaw this year's reduced availability of inputs (in terms of ability to purchase rather than inadequate supplies) and "stocked up" last year. This year, they used those stocks (including banned chemicals), increased the use of organic fertilizers, and bartered with local agronomists for expert advise as to the best use of scarce resources. Thus, this year's grain yields are somewhat buffered from what might be otherwise expected.

Odessa -- Odessa Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Odessa Scientific Institute for Plant Breeding and Genetics, and visits to producers.

- Total grain production was estimated by the local Ministry of agriculture at about 1.7 million tons, down 40 percent from last year's excellent harvest.

- The USDA team assessed winter and spring grains in Odessa oblast to be in poor/very poor condition.

- Winterkill (quoted at 60 percent) reportedly devastated grains in southern areas of the oblast and no effective rain has fallen in the past 10 months, as of late May. Subsoil moisture was observed to be critically low in southern areas of the oblast.

- Spring grain planting has been delayed by almost a month due to dry weather. The USDA team saw many fields prepared for corn or soybean sowing waiting for rain.

- The USDA team observed grains in most of the oblast to be suffering from intense subsoil moisture stress and the absence (perhaps merciful) of spring nitrogen applications.

- In Odessa oblast, there were reported to be 130 "state" farms with an average of 4,000 hectares each, 400 equally-sized "collective" farms, and 3,500 private farms with an average size of 15-20 hectares.

- Private farms produce half of the oblast's meat and egg production and 30 percent of milk output.

- In the oblast this season, adequate inputs were available and used by producers for winter and spring grain operations.

- Odessa oblast has normally required about 800,000 tons of grain to meet internal requirements; last year, 700,000 was used--400,000 for human consumption and 300,000 for feed; 1.0 million, however, was procured, with the additional 300,000 tons delivered to other oblasts. Total grain production last year was 2.9 million tons, the remaining 1.9 million (after 1.0 million procurement) was used for strategic

reserves, seed, payment in kind, on-farm use, and as barter--reportedly, about 100,000 tons was bartered outside the oblast.

- The price of fuel has risen tenfold within the oblast during the past year.

Kharkiv--Kharkiv Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Ukrainian Research Institute of Plant Growing, Breeding, and Genetics.

- Winter grain production this year was forecast by the local MinAg to be only slightly less than that produced last year or about 1.5 million tons-- the USDA team felt that output would likely fall at least 10 percent.

- Winterkill this season was reported to be 9 percent, about the normal level (leaving 350,000 hectares that survived the winter, somewhat below the level harvested last year).

- Spring grain planting was delayed by a wet, cold spring, but most spring crops were reported to be in good condition--the USDA team felt most fields were in fair condition, but were receiving regular rainfall - stand densities appeared low, however, and plants appeared to have received no spring fertilizer.

- The USDA team noted a greater weed problem here than in other Ukrainian areas, therefore tieing yields more closely to herbicide availability and use.

- Of the 1.5 million tons of grain produced last year, 1.0 million was reportedly used for oblast consumption (400,000 for payment-in-kind to workers and 600,000 for contracts--mostly bread production), 130,000 for seed, and 370,000 for barter.

- Sunflowerseed, wheat, and sugarbeets are the most common agricultural barter commodities.

- Four factories reportedly produce fertilizer in Ukraine, the primary deficiency is phosphorus (Ukraine reportedly received 1.2 million tons of apatite from Russia this year); 80 percent of fertilizers applied to winter wheat are applied in the fall.

Production Cost In Kharkiv

	Cost of Production	Price
wheat	not given 1/	1.29 million coupons/ton
sunflowerseed	not given	3.2
sugarbeets	not given	0.6
beef	20,000 coupons/kg	10,500 coupons/kg
pork	30,000	12,500
poultry	3,500	1,500

1/ Grain production costs were not given, but were reportedly less than the price; thus making the crops profitable to produce.

Terry W. Taylor, (202) 690-0130

Russia: Area, Yield, and Production of Grains

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
	Area (1,000 hectares)							
Wheat	23,974	24,575	24,376	24,244	23,152	24,284	23,518	22,700
Barley	16,621	15,866	14,660	13,723	15,281	14,564	15,447	15,500
Rye	7,335	7,692	8,200	7,989	6,461	7,574	5,987	3,900
Oats	10,063	9,407	9,210	9,100	9,032	8,540	8,387	8,500
Millet	1,733	1,638	1,749	1,936	1,997	1,875	1,459	1,500
Corn	1,424	1,260	1,428	869	733	810	805	1,000
Rice 3/	306	306	301	286	267	265	260	250
Total	**61,456**	**60,744**	**59,924**	**58,147**	**56,923**	**57,912**	**55,863**	**53,350**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
	Yield (Tons/hectare)							
Wheat	1.54	1.62	1.81	2.05	1.68	1.90	1.81	1.70
Barley	1.57	1.22	1.51	1.98	1.45	1.85	1.72	1.71
Rye	1.51	1.63	1.54	2.06	1.64	1.83	1.53	1.62
Oats	1.22	1.13	1.30	1.35	1.15	1.32	1.38	1.29
Millet	1.38	1.07	1.63	1.01	0.52	0.82	0.77	1.00
Corn	2.70	3.03	3.27	2.82	2.69	2.64	3.04	3.00
Rice (Milled) 3/	2.28	2.43	2.13	2.03	1.88	1.85	1.72	2.00
Total	**1.52**	**1.46**	**1.65**	**1.90**	**1.50**	**1.77**	**1.68**	**1.64**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
	Production (1,000 metric tons)							
Wheat	36,868	39,864	44,004	49,596	38,900	46,170	42,480	38,500
Barley	26,101	19,418	22,201	27,235	22,174	26,989	26,628	26,500
Rye	11,079	12,530	12,593	16,431	10,624	13,887	9,151	6,300
Oats	12,289	10,604	11,977	12,326	10,372	11,241	11,539	11,000
Millet	2,385	1,754	2,846	1,946	1,040	1,535	1,124	1,500
Corn	3,844	3,814	4,663	2,451	1,969	2,135	2,447	3,000
Rice (Milled) 3/	697	745	641	582	502	491	446	500
Total	**93,263**	**88,729**	**98,925**	**110,567**	**85,581**	**102,448**	**93,815**	**87,300**

1/ Estimated
2/ Projected
3/ Preliminary - no official USDA rice estimate until July

June 1994 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Ukraine: Area, Yield, and Production of Grains

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Area (1,000 hectares)								
Wheat	5,359	6,461	6,966	7,577	7,023	6,329	5,752	5,400
Barley	4,077	3,658	3,234	2,729	3,190	3,451	3,965	3,700
Rye	623	597	542	519	491	499	498	500
Oats	653	595	549	492	497	495	508	500
Millet	352	277	241	205	188	207	196	200
Corn	2,423	2,328	1,856	1,234	1,461	1,160	1,330	1,250
Rice 3/	35	35	33	28	23	24	23	25
Total	**13,522**	**13,951**	**13,421**	**12,784**	**12,873**	**12,165**	**12,272**	**11,575**
Yield (Tons/hectare)								
Wheat	3.67	3.36	3.93	4.01	3.01	3.08	3.80	3.15
Barley	2.99	2.39	3.12	3.36	2.52	2.93	3.18	3.38
Rye	2.21	1.77	2.39	2.43	2.00	2.32	2.41	2.20
Oats	2.54	2.08	2.53	2.65	1.90	2.52	2.56	2.60
Millet	1.95	2.08	1.80	1.65	1.80	1.09	1.79	1.65
Corn	3.43	3.71	3.79	3.84	3.25	2.46	3.16	3.20
Rice (Milled) 3/	3.17	3.03	3.00	2.71	2.87	2.50	3.26	2.80
Total	**3.25**	**3.02**	**3.56**	**3.70**	**2.82**	**2.89**	**3.39**	**3.14**
Production (1,000 metric tons)								
Wheat	19,655	21,709	27,400	30,374	21,155	19,508	21,830	17,000
Barley	12,190	8,751	10,090	9,168	8,047	10,106	12,600	12,500
Rye	1,374	1,056	1,298	1,260	981	1,156	1,200	1,100
Oats	1,658	1,236	1,387	1,303	945	1,246	1,300	1,300
Millet	688	576	434	338	338	226	350	330
Corn	8,308	8,638	7,026	4,737	4,747	2,851	4,200	4,000
Rice (Milled) 3/	111	106	99	76	66	60	75	70
Total	**43,984**	**42,072**	**47,734**	**47,256**	**36,279**	**35,153**	**41,555**	**36,300**

1/ Estimated
2/ Projected
3/ Preliminary - no official USDA rice estimate until July

June 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 3

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

Triangles represent areas of crop assessment travel.

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